

# Solicitors' Journal & Reporter.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

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To CORRESPONDENTS.—All letters intended for publication in the "Solicitors' Journal" must be authenticated by the name of the writer. The Editor cannot undertake to return MSS. forwarded to him.

## Notes for the Ensuing Week.

Solicitors' Certificates expired November 15; should be renewed.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

THERE IS A VERY LEARNED JUDGE of the Chancery Division who, in matters relating to practice and pleadings, is somewhat inexorable. It is not long since he refused to restore to the list an action in which, owing to the ignorance of a solicitor and his clerk of the transfer of the action, the defendant failed to appear at the hearing, and judgment was given for the plaintiffs. Another case, which has created no little comment in Lincoln's-inn, came before the Court of Appeal on Monday. The plaintiff, after joining issue and putting the defendant to the expense of bringing up all his witnesses to London, at the hearing raised the objection that the defendant had in his pleadings admitted a charge of bribery, inasmuch as his statement of defence contained no sufficient denial of that charge within ord. 19, r. 22. Mr. Justice Fry held that no fair and substantial answer had been given in the statement of defence to the allegation that the defendant had given a bribe; and that upon the pleadings the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment, with costs. The defendant's counsel, who had been taken by surprise by the course adopted by the plaintiffs in raising the question of pleading, asked for leave to amend the statement of

defence, as the defendant had been under the impression that he had in his statement of defence denied giving the bribe, and had made an affidavit in the action expressly denying it. Mr. Justice Fry, however, declined to allow the amendment, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs. That is, by a technical slip in the pleadings—notwithstanding that the defendant by affidavit denied giving the bribe—the defendant was to be deprived of the opportunity of stating and supporting his case and of meeting the charge brought against him. As Lord Justice Bramwell, in the course of the argument, observed, "The learned judge was willing to believe that the defendant had committed perjury rather than that any counsel could have made such a blunder in his pleading." No one will accuse us of advocating a loose compliance with the rules of court, but, as Lord Justice Bramwell said, the fine inflicted for non-compliance ought always to be proportioned to the injury caused by such non-compliance. And we may perhaps be allowed to add that a ha'porth of common sense is a very good addition to an intolerable deal of technical knowledge.

WE CONGRATULATE the learned counsel who argued for the defendants the case of *Paul and others v. Summerhayes* before the Queen's Bench Division on Saturday last on the fact that he was not before a judge who (like a very distinguished judge of the Chancery Division) keeps always ready at the top of his throat the ominous words (uttered in a tone only to be expressed by the largest italics), "*don't see what there is to be argued!*" Since *Earl of Essex v. Capel* (2 Chit. Game Laws App. 1881), at all events, there has been no manner of doubt that, to be justifiable, trespass in hunting must be for the good of the community. This was the manifest ground of the decisions in the old cases where it was held that a man might "justify entering on lands of another to kill a fox or an otter, because they are beasts injurious to the commonwealth;" and even in *Gedge v. Minus* (2 Bult. 60), where the right to pursue foxes into another man's land seems to have been admitted, the justification of the defendant that he had heard that "a noysome vermin called a badger was on the plaintiff's ground," and therefore entered and dug him out, was held bad, for that the defendant had not averred that he could not have drawn the badger "either by smoaking him out or by using of tarries." As Lord Ellenborough said, "We cannot make a new law to suit the pleasures and amusements of those gentlemen who choose to hunt for their diversion. Those pleasures are to be taken only when there is the consent of those who are likely to be injured by them." And it is consistent with full appreciation of the benefits resulting from hunting to say that this is not an unreasonable stipulation.

SPEAKING WITH GREAT RESERVE, we think some surprise will be felt at the decision of the majority of the Court of Appeal in *Niboyet v. Niboyet* on Monday. Sir R. Phillimore, as one of the judges of the Probate, &c., Division, had held (see 26 W. R. 603) that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain a petition for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery and desertion in England against a foreign subject resident in this country while employed in the consular service of the country in which he is domiciled. The view which has hitherto appeared the most reasonable was thus expressed by Lord Penzance in *Wilson v. Wilson* (20 W. R. 891, L. R. 2 P. & D. 435):—"The only fair and satisfactory rule to adopt on this matter of jurisdiction is to insist upon the parties in all cases referring their matrimonial differences to the courts of the country in which they are domiciled. Different communities have different views and laws respecting matrimonial obligations, and a different estimate of the causes which should

justify divorce. It is both just and reasonable, therefore, that the differences of married people should be adjusted in accordance with the laws of the community to which they belong, and dealt with by the tribunals which alone can administer those laws. An honest adherence to this principle, moreover, will preclude the scandal which arises when a man and woman are held to be man and wife in one country and strangers in another." And in *Niboyet v. Niboyet* this view was most ably urged by Lord Justice Brett, who pointed out that a suit for dissolution of a marriage affected the *status* of the parties and ought to be recognized in other countries, and would not be so unless it was determined in the courts of the country in which they were domiciled; therefore such a suit should not be entertained except in the courts of that country. Otherwise, he said, the parties would be held to be married in one country and unmarried in another; at liberty to remarry in one country and not in another. The *status* of marriage was the legal position of the married parties as such and in relation to the community which was interested in that relation—that is, the community of which they were members, and that was the community in which they were domiciled, not that in which they were merely living or residing. The country of their mere residence was not interested in their married state so long as the husband had a domicil elsewhere, for that was the country in which both were legally domiciled, and it followed that this was the country whose courts had jurisdiction. The majority of the court, however, held that there was jurisdiction. The strongest ground in favour of the view of the majority was, no doubt, that given by Lord Justice Cotton, who said that the terms of the Act clearly gave jurisdiction in such cases, and that the inconveniences that might arise from the exercise of the jurisdiction, could not affect the construction of the Act; whatever the difficulties might be they must be removed by legislation. But admitting the wideness of the words of the statute, is there not much to be said in favour of Lord Justice Brett's view that unless the Act had otherwise enacted, the domicil of the subject was, according to the true construction of the Act, to be the ground of jurisdiction, and that with such domicil the court has jurisdiction, but without it has not jurisdiction over foreigners, even though one of the parties is an English subject; that the statute did not give jurisdiction in matters over which, by the comity of nations, English law was not to be applied, and though the words of the Act, no doubt, are large, general words are not to be extended beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the courts of the country?

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Sir Samuel Martin, formerly one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, has rejoined the bench of the Middle Temple. Mr. Serjeant Parry has been elected a bencher of the same inn.

An Arizona newspaper gives the following account of the execution of legal process in that region:—"William Brazelton was shot dead last night about two miles south of Tucson. An inquest was held over the body this morning, and the jury declared the killing justifiable. Sheriff Shibley testified that he yesterday summoned four men as a posse to assist him in the capture of Brazelton; that from reliable information in his possession he deemed it necessary to shoot him at sight, and so instructed his posse; that on sight of him his order was executed, and death followed in about five minutes. He had upon his person two belts full of cartridges, two revolvers, and one Spencer gun, the mask used in robberies, a pair of ear-rings, a gold watch, &c. C. R. Drake, assistant postmaster, testified that he put in a registered package the same ear-rings, and that they went out by the same mail that was robbed on the last day of July at Point Mountain. The sight of the body, loaded down with arms, the mask heretofore described by stage passengers, as well as his size and dress, impressed every one who looked at them in the court house this morning that the right man had been properly killed."

## "DWELLING-HOUSE" UNDER THE NEW REGISTRATION ACT.

### II.

We now resume the discussion of the 5th section of this Act, by which a change has been made in the definition of the term "dwelling-house" for the purposes of the franchise. We have, in our previous article on this subject, briefly touched upon the history of the legislation and decisions prior to the Representation of the People Act. We now propose to discuss as briefly as possible the decisions upon the definition of "dwelling-house" in that Act, and the difficulties arising from that definition; and having done so we shall be in a position to consider the bearing and effect of the new definition contained in the section we are discussing.

The question was raised several times whether the definition of "dwelling-house" in the Representation of the People Act was intended to alter the old law with regard to structural severance. Among the most important cases on the subject are *Thompson v. Ward* and *Ellis v. Burch* (L. R. 6 C. P. 327), and *Boon v. Howard* (22 W. R. 535, L. R. 9 C. P. 277). In each of these cases the court was equally divided. In the former case the claimant occupied only one room in a house. He occupied that room exclusively, but the passage and staircase, and the conveniences, consisting of a privy and ashpit, were common to all the tenants. Willes, J., in a very forcibly-reasoned judgment, held that the definition of "dwelling-house" in the Representation of the People Act did not do away with the necessity for structural severance, the definition being only declaratory of the common law according to which a part of a house is not a dwelling-house unless there be such a severance. Bovill, C.J., and Keating, J., held that the definition was intended to do away with the necessity for structural severance, and that the room did constitute a separate dwelling-house within the meaning of the Act. Brett, J., based his judgment on the fact that the room was not occupied as a separate dwelling-house because it had not all the elements of a separate dwelling-house, inasmuch as certain matters necessary to its occupation as a dwelling-house were occupied in common with the other inhabitants of the house. The words "separate dwelling house" according to the view held by Bovill, C.J., and Keating, J., only meant that the occupation of the part of the house must not be joint, but, as Brett, J., pointed out, this is to give them no meaning at all, because in the enacting section it is provided that no person shall be qualified by reason of the joint occupation of a dwelling-house.

We have in our previous article called attention to the difficulty which the provisions relating to the lodger franchise appear to us to throw in the way of the construction of the definition of the term "dwelling-house" which commended itself to Bovill, C.J., and Keating, J. It seems to us that this construction really merges the lodger in the householder. There has been considerable discussion on the question who is a lodger, and no doubt it is possible to construct a definition of "lodgings" which shall prevent any actual conflict between the definition of a house as expanded to mean any room or rooms in a house and the provisions as to the lodger franchise. It has been suggested that a lodger is a person who occupies a room in a house, his dwelling being thus as it were a sub-dwelling embraced in another's, in which his landlord dwells or over which his landlord reserves some control. But it has never seemed to us that this is a reasonable view, and we have always thought that the reasoning of Willes, J., who rejected this limitation of the word "lodger," was far more conclusive than that of Bovill, C.J., and Keating, J., who appear to have accepted it, as in fact they were bound to do, by the interpretation they gave to the word "dwelling-house." It seems to us absurd to say that a room which would be a dwelling-house according to the judgments of Bovill, C.J., and Keating, J., if the landlord did

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not dwell in the house, would become a mere lodging if the landlord dwelt in the house. It is absurd that in the one case any value should be sufficient, but in the other the room must be of the annual value of £10. Moreover, the definitions in the new Act seem entirely to do away with any such distinction, as lodgings are now defined to be any apartments in a dwelling-house quite irrespective of whether the landlord lives there or lets all the apartments. The cases of *Cuthbertson v. Harris* (L. R. 4 C. P. 525) and *Cuthbertson v. Butterworth* (17 W. R. 465, L. R. 4 C. P. 523), which we have not space to discuss, further illustrate the confusions and difficulties that arise with reference to the distinction between lodgings and dwelling-house if the rule as to structural severance is departed from.

Brett, J., suggested that the true construction of the definition in the Representation of the People Act was that, though there need not be a structural severance, there must be a practical separation of the thing occupied from the rest of the house. It seems to us that it might not unreasonably be contended that the definition is satisfied where, though not structurally severed, the part of the house occupied lies together, so as to form a definite unity containing the essential characteristics of a house in itself, and separately occupied in the manner of a house. It seems to us that this view would exclude the possibility of a single room or one room on one floor and another on another forming a dwelling-house. This question, under the Representation of the People Act, did not practically prove to be of so much importance as might be supposed, because the necessity for a separate rating of the part of the house prevented its frequently arising, single rooms not being generally separately rated.

Having thus briefly alluded to the history of the old definition, let us look at the new definition. It is to be observed that the words now are not "occupied as a separate dwelling," but "occupied separately as a dwelling." Now, it seems to us probable that the intention was to enact that structural severance should not be necessary, but, if so, why not have said so expressly? It appears most strange that persons framing an Act of Parliament, with all the discussion that this question has caused present to their minds, should not, if they meant to put an end to the question as to structural severance, have used the plainest words on the subject. "Occupied separately" most naturally means that the occupation shall not be joint, but it may, perhaps, without a very great strain, be made to mean that the thing occupied must be separate. If the words must receive the former construction, then the difficulty we have adverted to will arise as to the distinction between lodgings and a part of a house, and if a single room is part of a house within the section, then the very same thing substantially, which under one section is required to be of £10 value to give a qualification, under another section need be of no particular value. With all these difficulties obviously presenting themselves, we are astonished that the framers of the Act, if they meddled with them at all, should not have dealt with them more explicitly. It was held in relation to the definition of house in the Representation of the People Act that a separate assessment must be made as against the occupier of the part of the house: (*Cuthbertson v. Harris*). But, with regard to the rating required by the Reform Act, it was held in *Wright v. Town Clerk of Stockport* (5 M. & G. 33) that, when a factory was let off in separate rooms, the landlord retaining one, and the landlord and other occupiers were entered in the occupiers' column of the rate-book, the factory being assessed as a whole at £120, there was a sufficient rating of each occupier for the purposes of the qualification. The court said that all being jointly rated, each claimant was rated for the whole, and consequently for the part he himself occupied. The same kind of rating would of course satisfy the rating required by the 3rd section of the Representation of the People Act. Consequently, now that by the new definition the

necessity for separate assessment of the part of the house is omitted, if the overseers choose to insert the names of the occupiers of the separate rooms in the occupiers' column of the rate-book, that would appear to be a sufficient rating without each room being separately assessed. This would, as it seems to us, practically do away with the lodger franchise and convert lodgers into householders.

It seems to us that an alteration of such a nature as we have been discussing forms no legitimate part of a Registration Act. It is not improbable that in practice occupiers of single rooms will not, in many cases, get rated in any form, and, if so, the matter may not assume very formidable proportions after all; but we think that the result of the legislation on the subject, taken as a whole, is a discreditable muddle. It has occurred to us that possibly the most reasonable solution of the question would be found somewhere on the lines of the suggestion made by Brett, J., to which we have alluded, viz., that the part of a dwelling-house intended by the definition must be a part of a dwelling-house of such a nature as to involve the presence of the substantial part of the elements ordinarily connoted by the term "house," though no structural severance may be necessary. A room, or two rooms in different parts of the house, would not do so; but—*exempli gratia*—a set of rooms lying all on one side of the entrance-hall, and approached by a separate staircase, might perhaps do so. In any case, it seems to us monstrous that, in the face of the provision as to value with regard to the lodger franchise, one room should be held to be a house.

#### THE JUDICIAL STATISTICS, 1877.

##### POLICE AND CONSTABULARY.

The police and constabulary force for the whole of England and Wales consisted in the year ending the 29th of September, 1877, of 30,016 men, being 297 more than in the previous year. The total number gives one for every 818 of the estimated population for the middle of the year. In the previous year the police and constabulary numbered one for every 815 of the estimated population. As regards the numbers of each rank the return shows that these 30,016 men consisted of four commissioners and assistant-commissioners, four district and inspecting superintendents, 56 chief constables of counties, 165 head constables of boroughs, 526 superintendents, 968 inspectors, 3,119 sergeants, 24,270 constables, 434 additional constables, and 470 detective officers. Of the total number before stated it appears that 8,404 were constables of boroughs; 10,478 were county constables, 10,336 Metropolitan Police, and 798 City of London Police. The total cost of the police for the year ending the 29th of September, 1877, amounted to £2,902,635, being an increase of £53,562 as compared with the previous year. The amount was expended as follows:—£2,247,241 in salaries and pay; £71,704 in allowances and contingent expenses; £180,702 in clothing and accoutrements; £101,995 in superannuations and gratuities; £48,183 in horses, harness, forage, &c.; £207,791 in station-house charges, printing, stationery, &c., and £45,019 in other miscellaneous charges. In addition to the amount above stated for superannuations and gratuities, there were paid out of the superannuation funds of the different forces, £34,937 in boroughs; £42,472 in counties; £34,958 out of the Metropolitan Police Fund; and £7,795 out of the City of London Police Fund; making a total of £222,157 paid for superannuations and gratuities, or £16,455 more than in the previous year. The average cost per man is £96 14s., consisting of £74 17s. 4d. for salaries and pay, and £6 0s. 4d. for clothing and accoutrements. This average is an increasing item, having been 16s. 8d. less in the previous year, and £8 1s. 1d. less in the year ending in September, 1871. To the £2,902,635 expended in providing police and constabulary, the public revenue

contributed £1,152,938 in aid ofborough, county, and metropolitan police. The City of London bears the whole cost of its own police.

The total number of predators, offenders, and suspected persons at large, so far as known to the police, amounted to 40,860, as against 40,968 in the previous year. The estimated total number of the criminal classes is 74,491, consisting of the before-mentioned 40,860 at large, 18,631 in local prisons, 10,220 in convict prisons, and 4,778 in reformatory. In the previous year the estimated number of the criminal classes was 215 less. There were 4,112 houses of bad character, as against 4,232 in the previous year.

In the number of indictable offences not summarily disposed of, committed in each district, there is an increase on that of the previous year. The number of such offences so far as known to the police was 50,843 in the year ending the 29th of September, 1877, as against 49,320 in the previous year, being an increase of 1,523. In respect of these 50,843 offences, 23,545 persons were apprehended, as against 23,292 persons for 49,320 offences in the previous year. The proportion of apprehensions appears to be gradually reducing itself; last year the percentage was 48·3, which is lower than any previous year, and in 1863 the percentage was 58·2, which is stated to be higher than ever before that time or since. Of the total number of persons apprehended, it appears that 5,565 were discharged for want of evidence, and 1,385 for want of prosecution; 136 were discharged on bail to appear if required; 1,797 were bailed for trial; 53 were committed for want of sureties, and 14,609 were committed for trial.

The following table shows the numbers of the several descriptions of the principal indictable offences committed in the year ending the 29th of September, 1877:—

Murder . . . . .	138
Attempts to murder . . . . .	81
Shooting at, wounding, &c. . . . .	832
Manslaughter . . . . .	239
Concealment of birth . . . . .	131
Unnatural offences . . . . .	154
Rape . . . . .	224
Assaults with intent . . . . .	376
Assaults . . . . .	641
Burglary and house-breaking . . . . .	2,342
Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c. . . . .	1,597
Robbery and attempts with violence . . . . .	525
Cattle stealing . . . . .	56
Horse stealing . . . . .	284
Sheep stealing . . . . .	198
Larcenies, &c. . . . .	36,434

The 50,843 offences committed in 1877 are classed as follows:—Offences against the person, 3,006; offences against property, with violence, 4,566; offences against property, without violence, 40,598; malicious offences against property, 360; forgery and offences against the currency, 706; and offences not included in the above classes, 1,607. In respect of the 3,006 offences against the person, it appears that 3,252 persons were apprehended, 688 of whom were discharged, leaving 2,564 who were held on bail or committed. In respect of the 4,566 offences against property, with violence, 2,106 were apprehended, 525 were discharged, and 1,581 held to bail or committed. For 360 malicious offences against property, 347 persons were apprehended, of whom 128 were discharged, and 219 held to bail or committed. In respect of the 42,911 offences coming under the other three classes, 17,840 persons were apprehended. In respect of the 50,843 indictable offences, there was a total of 16,695 persons who were held to bail or committed, being a percentage of 32·6 of the whole. In the previous year the percentage was 33·2 and the highest percentage appears to have been 37·4 in the year 1861-2. It is estimated that about 75 per cent. of these 16,695 would be convicted.

The total number of persons proceeded against

summarily in the year ending the 29th of September, 1877, was 653,053, of whom 519,839 were convicted and 133,214 discharged. As compared with the previous year, there is a decrease of 8,560 in the total number proceeded against in the year under notice, following an increase of 11,786 in 1875-6. The total number convicted shows a decrease of 7,076. In 1875-6 there was an increase of 14,490. The punishments awarded to these 519,839 offenders were as follows:—104,147 were committed to prison for terms ranging from fourteen days and under to six months, and over, and to reformatories and industrial schools; 358,053 were fined; 1,333 were whipped; 19,239 were ordered to find sureties; 3,771 were delivered up to the army or navy, and 33,296 had other punishments awarded to them. Those committed are 20 per cent. of the total number. Under the head of stealing and attempts to steal, there were 41,645 persons proceeded against and summarily dealt with by justices, as against 39,482 in the previous year. For malicious offences and wilful damage and trespass, 23,242 were summarily dealt with, as against 23,103 in the previous year; and for assault, 94,565 were summarily dealt with, as against 100,422. For offences against the game-laws, there were 13,521 persons summarily dealt with in 1876-7, and 13,315 in 1875-6. Those proceeded against summarily for other offences dealt with by justices numbered 406,020 in 1876-7, and 407,264 in 1875-6. These figures show that the number of persons convicted on summary proceedings bore the proportion of 79·6 per cent. of the total number summarily proceeded against. Of the total number proceeded against summarily, and apprehended for indictable offences, it appears that 305,250 were of previous good character, that the character of 120,870 was previously unknown, and that 250,476 were known thieves, or suspicious or bad characters. Those of previous good character were 48·5 per cent. of the whole number.

#### APPEALS AGAINST JUSTICES' CONVICTIONS.

The number of appeals against the decisions of justices in summary proceedings in the year 1877 was 172, as against 165 in 1876. In 1877, 62 of the appeals were in cases of bastardy orders; in 34 of these the convictions were affirmed, and in 28 quashed. Of the remaining 110 appeals, it appears that in 69 cases the conviction was affirmed, and in 41 quashed. In 1876 the appeals in cases other than bastardy were only 46. The summary convictions in 1877, exclusive of those in bastardy cases, were 519,839, and consequently there was one appeal for every 4,739, and one reversal of judgment for every 12,599 of the convictions. In the previous year there was one appeal for every 4,943 convictions, and one reversal of judgment for every 8,732 of the convictions. In the cases of disobeying bastardy orders in 1877, there was one appeal for every 52, and one reversal of judgment for every 117 of the convictions.

#### CORONERS' RETURNS.

It appears from these returns that 28,287 inquests were held by coroners in the year 1877 as against 26,845 in the previous year. The verdicts in the several cases were as follows:—

Murder . . . . .	199
Manslaughter . . . . .	166
Justifiable homicide . . . . .	4
Suicide or self-murder . . . . .	1,636
Accidental death . . . . .	11,194
Injuries, causes unknown . . . . .	308
Found dead . . . . .	3,100
Executed . . . . .	25
Natural death—	
From excessive drinking . . . . .	457
Disease aggravated by neglect . . . . .	164
Want, cold, exposure, &c. . . . .	273
Other causes . . . . .	8,761

26,287

In this total are comprised no less than 7,745 infants of 7 years and under, of which number no less than 4,709 were less than one year old. The total costs of coroners' inquests, including the salaries and travelling allowances of coroners, was £85,846 13s. 9d., being an average of £3 5s. 3d. for each inquest. The average costs of inquests for the last 17 years has been about £3 1s. 6d.

## Reviews.

### REAL PROPERTY.

A CONCISE APPRAISEMENT OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By JOSEPH A. SHEARWOOD, Barrister-at-Law. London: Stevens & Son.

This book is one which may prove useful to students in preparation for examinations, but might have been rendered much more so, and, above all, more reliable, by the expenditure of a little additional time and trouble. It is cast for the most part into the shape rather of a collection of notes than of a connected treatise; and at times the writer even grudges the words necessary to explain to the learner the meaning of his text, which stands in a form quite as likely to convey an erroneous as a correct representation. There are also not a few misleading slips of the pen and misprints throughout the book. Apart from this slovenliness in detail, the work is fairly correct in its subject-matter, and it covers a good deal of ground in a small space. Mr. Shearwood, however, might sometimes have economized his space still further without disadvantage. For example, the following sentence might for all purposes as well have been omitted, if the author was not disposed to find out the law on the subject: "In a mortgage of the property, fixtures will be included and need not be registered under the Bills of Sale Act, as they cannot be taken possession of apart from the land; but it has lately been decided that in the event of bankruptcy the title of the trustee will prevail over that of the mortgagor in regard to the fixtures unless he has registered them. However, another case more recent appears contradictory, and the law on this point is unsettled." Naturally there is not much reference to cases in a work of this nature. We notice, however, that among those which are mentioned, *Noble v. Wilcock* is cited without any intimation that it went to the House of Lords; and the effect of *Cornwell v. Macmillan* (which certainly might well have been omitted altogether) is incorrectly put.

### DIARY.

THE LAWYER'S COMPANION AND DIARY, AND LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LAW DIRECTORY FOR 1879, WITH TABLES OF COSTS, &c. Edited by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 33rd Annual Issue. Stevens & Sons; Shaw & Sons.

We speak from some experience when we say that this publication is almost indispensable to the lawyer. We have used it for many years and have never had any complaint to make of it more serious than some wonder at the extreme hatred shown by the printers of part 2 to the use of capital letters. We suppose economy of space is the motive; but we do not know where else we can see in print a mention of "gt yarmouth, ipswich, bury, norwich & middx sess." The information given is extremely useful, and, so far as we have tested it, very accurate. A better book of the kind could hardly be imagined.

PARTRIDGE & COOPER'S ANNUAL DIARY FOR 1879.

PARTRIDGE & COOPER'S FOLIO DIARY FOR 1879.

These are extremely well arranged, cheap, and useful diaries. The size of the "Annual Diary" is adapted to personal notes and accounts, and the paper used is very agreeable for writing upon.

### THE BILLS OF SALE ACT, 1878.

THE BILLS OF SALE ACT, 1878, WITH NOTES, AND AN INTRODUCTION CONTAINING A CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL LAW OF BILLS OF SALE. By H. M. R. POPE, Barrister-at-Law. H. Sweet.

THE BILLS OF SALE ACT, 1878, WITH PRECEDENTS, AND AN EPITOME OF THE LAW AS AFFECTED BY THE ACT. By HERBERT REED, Barrister-at-Law. Waterlow Brothers & Layton.

There are three different modes of annotating Acts of Parliament. One is to append a note to every section, whether it needs explanation or not—an ingenious idea of recent introduction. Other writers, without attempting this lofty design, content themselves with using the sections as pegs on which to hang little disquisitions on the law, without any particular regard to their relevancy. And, lastly, other writers confine themselves to such explanations as are likely to be practically useful to the professional reader. Mr. Pope's book belongs to the last class. It is very unpretending, opportune, and useful. In his notes the author makes an honest attempt to grapple with the difficulties of this rather crude specimen of legislation; and, although we cannot say the book is quite free from mistakes, it is evidently, on the whole, the result of careful consideration of the Act. The summary of the changes effected, given in the introduction, needs revision. It is not correct to say that the effect of section 7 is that the provisions of the former part of that section are "already in operation." They are only in operation as regards questions arising under any bankruptcy, &c., "which shall take place after the commencement of the Act." Nor, we think, is there any ground for Mr. Pope's suggestion (p. 11) that trade-machinery, as defined in section 5, is not to be deemed personal chattels only when assigned together with a freehold or leasehold interest in the land or building to which it is affixed. The last clause of section 5 seems to be perfectly explicit on this point. There are other slight inaccuracies which will doubtless be rectified in the next edition. The book, however, may be recommended to our readers.

Mr. Reed's book does not fall within the "note to every section" class, but it has nevertheless a certain affinity to it. For to the preamble, "Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to bills of sale of personal chattels," Mr. Reed deems it necessary to append a note in which he says that "the preamble is said to be, as it were, a key to the understanding of a statute . . . and should be looked at in order to ascertain the effect of the repeal of the former law." But the work certainly falls within the second class mentioned above. Mr. Reed tells much more than the reader wants to be told, and he does not always tell accurately what the reader does want to know. For instance, to section 2, which provides that the Act shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1879, there is appended a note stating that "the application of the Act is confined to bills of sale executed on or after the 1st of January, 1879," &c., without any reference here to the important exception in section 7.

### STAMP DUTIES.

TABLES OF STAMP DUTIES FROM 1815 TO THE PRESENT TIME, &c. By W. A. COPINGER, Barrister-at-Law. Stevens & Haynes.

Conveyancers owe Mr. Copinger a debt of gratitude for his valuable Index to Precedents in Conveyancing; and we think the little book now before us will add to their obligations. Mr. Copinger gives, first of all, an abstract of the Stamp Act, 1870, with the special regulations affecting conveyances, mortgages, and settlements in full. He then presents in a tabular form the *ad valorem* stamp duties on conveyances, mortgages, and settlements, payable in England from the 1st of September, 1815, to the 10th of October, 1850, and then tables of

*ad valorem* duties payable on the three classes of instruments since the last mentioned date, and at the present time; arranged very clearly in columns. We cannot pretend to have checked the figures, but those we have looked at are correct; and we think this little book ought to find its way into a good many chambers and offices.

them to do so? The latter portion expressly enacts that the debtor may, if he thinks fit, pay the same "into the High Court of Justice under and in conformity with the provisions of the Acts for the relief of trustees."

## General Correspondence.

### POWERS OF PERPETUAL COMMISSIONERS.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*.]

Sir,—I generally read with much satisfaction all that falls from the learned and active Master of the Rolls, but I was sorry to notice his remarks in the case of *Blackmuir v. Blackmuir* in respect of the extent of the powers of perpetual commissioners, and I go along with you in most that you said in your article on the subject last Saturday. I have an idea that the learned judge supposed that the proposition was that the commissioners could not take an acknowledgment out of the district mentioned in their commission, nor concerning property not in the same district; but this, as you pointed out, is not so, for the lady making the acknowledgment may live anywhere in the world, and the property may be anywhere in England, and all that is required is that the lady must come within the district assigned to the commissioner.

I feel that I have no more power to take an acknowledgment out of the county of Lancaster (my commission limiting me to Lancashire), than I have to swear an affidavit out of the county of Lancaster and the four adjoining counties (my commission limiting me to those five counties).

A fortnight ago I took an acknowledgment of two ladies, one residing in Liverpool and the other in Yorkshire, in respect of property in Lancashire, and a day or two ago I took an acknowledgment of a lady residing in Cheshire in respect of property in Cheshire.

In both cases the ladies could, at the same time, have acknowledged a dozen other deeds relating to property in a dozen other counties, and all might have been contained in one certificate, or in several certificates, as might be deemed most convenient.

During a long practice I have never taken an acknowledgment out of Lancashire, but I have taken acknowledgments relating to property in almost every county in England.

As far as I can see, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas appoints commissioners to localities where it is shown to him that a commissioner is needed, and only to that extent, so as to make it an acceptable appointment to those who are favoured with it; and I should look with great jealousy upon any commissioner who left his own domain to poach upon mine.

A LIVERPOOL PERPETUAL COMMISSIONER.  
Liverpool, Nov. 20.

[We are glad to have our opinion backed up by the long experience and authority of our correspondent.—*Ed. S. J.*]

### MATTHEW v. NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*.]

Sir,—On reading the case of *Mathew v. Northern Assurance Company* in last week's *WEEKLY REPORTER*, I find it stated that though the company is placed "on the footing of an ordinary debtor," they were not entitled, on having several claimants to moneys payable by them on a policy of insurance, to pay such moneys into court under the Trustee Relief Acts. Would not section 25, sub-section 6, of the *Judicature Act, 1873*, enable

## NEW ZEALAND.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*.]

Sir,—Perhaps one of your readers would kindly inform me whether there is an opening in New Zealand for a solicitor, and, if so, what is the best town to go to. I ask on behalf of a man of high promise and good professional prospects in this country, but who has just been told by his physician that he must seek a better climate if he would escape from consumption.

A BARRISTER.

## Cases of the Week.

**APPEAL—SECURITY FOR COSTS ORDERED—FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY—MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL FOR WANT OF PROSECUTION—SECURITY AFTERWARDS GIVEN—COURT OF MOTION—ORD. 58, R. 15.**—In a case of *In re Baum*, an application was made to the Court of Appeal (James, Baggallay, and Thesiger, L.J.J.) to dismiss a bankruptcy appeal for want of prosecution. On the 26th of June last the Court of Appeal (*vide 26 W. R. 890, 22 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, 683*) ordered that the deposit of £20, which had been paid on the setting down of the appeal, should be increased to £70, and that the proceedings on the appeal should be stayed until the additional deposit had been made. On the 4th of November the additional deposit had not been made, and the respondent served on the appellant a notice of motion to dismiss the appeal for want of prosecution. On the same day the Court of Appeal gave notice that the first day for the hearing of bankruptcy appeals would be the 14th of November, it having been originally fixed in the published list for the 7th of November. On the 13th of November the appellant made the additional deposit and gave notice of his having done so to the respondent. On the 14th of November the motion to dismiss came on to be heard. It was admitted that the only question was who was to pay the costs of it. It was urged on behalf of the appellant that, before giving the notice of motion, the respondent's solicitor ought to have written to the appellant's solicitor stating that he should move to dismiss the appeal unless the additional deposit was at once made, and that no harm had been done by the delay, the payment having been made before the first day on which the appeal could have been heard. The court held that the respondent was justified in giving the notice, and ordered that the appellant should pay the costs of the motion, adding that the appeal could not be heard until those costs had been paid.

**PRACTICE—ADDING INQUIRIES DURING PROSECUTION OF JUDGMENT—WILFUL DEFAULT—JUDICATURE ACT, 1873, s. 24, SUB-SECTION 7—ORD. 33—CONSOLIDATED ORDERS OF COURT OF CHANCERY, ORD. 35, R. 19.**—In a case of *In re Cowley*, before the Court of Appeal on the 13th inst., the question was raised whether the court has now, under order 33, the jurisdiction which it formerly possessed under rule 19 of order 35 of the Consolidated Orders of the Court of Chancery, when in the prosecution of a decree or order it appeared to the judge expedient that further accounts should be taken or further inquiries made, to order the same to be taken or made accordingly. In the particular case the court (Jesse, M.R., and Baggallay and Thesiger, L.J.J.) refused to add, as they were asked to do, a new inquiry to the judgment. But Jesse, M.R., said he thought there could be no reasonable doubt that under the present rules the court had the same power as before to add inquiries during the prosecution of a judgment. By the old rule the power was given only in the prosecution of a decree or order, and the object of the new order 33 was to extend the power, and to enable the court to direct inquiries before judgment, and this power was not cut down by the word "notwithstanding." And, reference having been made in the course of the argument to the

decision of Jessel, M.R., in *Job v. Job* (26 W. R. 206, L. R. 6 Ch. D. 563) and *Mayer v. Murray* (26 W. R. 690, L. R. 8 Ch. D. 424), both Jessel, M.R., and Baggallay, L.J., said that they desired to be understood as reserving their opinion whether the Judicature Act has made any difference in the old practice with regard to wilful default, which question Jessel, M.R., said that he did not intend to conclude by what he said in *Job v. Job*.

**DIVORCE—JURISDICTION—FOREIGNER—DOMICIL.**—On the 18th inst., the Court of Appeal at Westminster (James, Brett, and Cotton, L.J.J.) decided, in a case of *Niboyet v. Niboyet*, a question of great importance with regard to the jurisdiction of the Divorce Division over foreigners resident, but not domiciled, in this country. The arguments in the appeal were heard in Lincoln's-inn in July last. The petition was filed by a wife against her husband, praying for a dissolution of the marriage, or any other relief to which she might be entitled, on the ground of the husband's adultery coupled with desertion, for upwards of two years. The wife was a British subject, and the marriage took place at Gibraltar. The husband was a French subject, and had not acquired a domicil in this country. But he had resided for some years in England, in the capacity of French consul, and was residing there when the petition was filed. The adultery and desertion took place in England. Under these circumstances, Sir R. Phillimore held (26 W. R. 683, L. R. 3 P. D. 52) that the court had no jurisdiction in the suit, and accordingly dismissed it. The Court of Appeal was divided in opinion—James and Cotton, L.J.J., holding that the court had jurisdiction, and Brett, L.J., agreeing with Sir R. Phillimore that it had none. James, L.J., said that, in order to support the jurisdiction, it was enough that it should appear that the wife was entitled to some relief on her petition, without going the length of saying that the court could dissolve the marriage. Before the Divorce Act of 1857, the injured wife could have cited the adulterous husband before the bishop of the diocese for a divorce *a mensa et thoro*. The jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court as a Court Christian was a jurisdiction over all Christians who had become by baptism members of the Catholic Church, and had nothing to do with the original nationality or the acquired domicil of the parties. The Act of 1857, which created the Divorce Court, provided that "all jurisdiction vested in or exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England shall belong to and be vested in" the Divorce Court. Before the Act passed, if these facts had occurred in England, and the wife had applied to the bishop of the diocese for such relief in the matter as it was competent to him to give, was it possible to conceive that he could have declined jurisdiction? But, though an English court would not lose its jurisdiction because the guilty party was born beyond the limits of its territorial jurisdiction, yet the English court ought not to exercise its jurisdiction in the case of a Frenchman whose matrimonial home was abroad, and whose infidelity occurred in this country in the course of a casual visit; in such a case the proper court would, no doubt, be a French court. The facts stated here would have constituted a "matrimonial matter" in England, the jurisdiction over which would have been vested in the English Ecclesiastical Court, but that jurisdiction was now vested in the Divorce Court. But his lordship went on to say that he thought the same considerations were sufficient to dispose of the question whether the court could decree a dissolution of the marriage. The preamble of the Act stated that it was passed "to constitute a court with exclusive jurisdiction in matters matrimonial in England, and with authority in certain cases to decree a dissolution of marriage." His lordship understood this to mean that there was such a jurisdiction in all matters matrimonial in England. And this view was confirmed by section 27 of the Act, which in general terms provided that it should be lawful for any husband and for any wife to petition for a dissolution of marriage on the ground there specified. The general words were, no doubt, limited by the object and purview of the Act, but that was declared to be "matrimonial matters in England," and beyond that limitation his lordship was unable to find in the Act any limitation by reason of which the jurisdiction could be in such a case declined. There would be no violation of the comity of nations in legislation dealing with persons—natives or not natives, domiciled or

not domiciled—who had come to reside in this country, and who, during that residence, violated the laws of God and man. His lordship could not find any limitation of the jurisdiction in any principle of law recognized at the time of the passing of the Act. Since that time the American court had, no doubt, held that the jurisdiction was to be determined by the domicil of the party at the time of the complaint. But no such principle had been recognized by the courts of this country; on the contrary, the courts of Scotland had always acted in entire disregard of such a principle, and the fact that they had done so was present to the mind of the English Legislature when they passed the Divorce Act, and they did not think it necessary to make any provision in that behalf. It was, no doubt, very inconvenient that two persons should be husband and wife in one country, and not so in another, and that it should be lawful for them to re-marry in one country but not in another. But his lordship could see no solution of the difficulty in the adoption of the American doctrine. It would be a violation of every principle to make the dissolubility of marriage depend on the will of the husband, who determined the domicil at his pleasure. Would any French court recognize the dissolution of a French marriage by an English court because the French husband had established his domicil in England? Would an English court, in which a divorce *a vinculo* would be granted only with careful precautions to prevent collusion between the parties, if the collusion took the form of an abandonment of an English domicil, and the establishment of a new domicil in some country in which divorce could be obtained almost as a matter of course, recognize such a dissolution of the marriage tie, and allow an English wife, whose domicil was restored thereby, to return to this country and contract a new marriage here? His lordship could not come to the conclusion that the domicil ought to determine the extent of the jurisdiction. He thought that the reference to matters coming within the category of "matrimonial matters in England" must be applied, and that the present case came within that category. It was a misfortune that the English law, with its consequences, would not be recognized in some other countries; but that arose from the irreconcileable conflict of laws provided by the irreconcileable views of different Christian countries as to the dissolubility of the marriage tie, or the sufficiency of the grounds for its dissolution. But this was not a sufficient reason to preclude the court from holding that, when the matrimonial home was in England and the wrong had been done in England, the English jurisdiction existed and the English law must be applied. Cotton, L.J., based his decision on similar grounds. Brett, L.J., said that the question which had been argued, and the real question to be determined, was whether the court could decree a dissolution of the marriage. The decision of this question must ultimately depend on the construction of the Divorce Act, because before that Act no English court could decree a dissolution of marriage. His lordship dwelt upon the inconveniences which would result from allowing the *situs* of the husband to be affected in one country by proceedings which would not be recognized in other countries. Such proceedings could not be recognized everywhere unless they took place in the courts of the country in which the parties were domiciled. The *situs* of marriage was the legal position of the married parties as such, and in relation to the community which was interested in that relation—that is, the community of which they were members, the community in which they were domiciled, not that in which they were merely residing. The country of their residence was not interested in their married state so long as the husband had a domicil elsewhere, for that was the country in which both were legally domiciled. It followed that that was the country whose courts had jurisdiction. Unless the Act had otherwise enacted, the domicil of the parties was, according to its true construction, to be the ground of jurisdiction. With the domicil the court had jurisdiction, but without the domicil the court had no jurisdiction over foreigners, even though one of the parties was an English subject. The rule applied equally to the power of the court to grant any relief which altered in any way the relation between the parties, and therefore, to a judicial separation. Though the words of the Act were large, they did not give jurisdiction in matters to which, by the comity of nations, English law was not to be applied.

**PRACTICE—CLAIMS AS BETWEEN CO-DEFENDANTS—FORM OF ORDER ALLOWING SUCH CLAIMS TO BE RAISED—JUDICATURE ACT, 1872, S. 24, SUB-SECTION 3—ORD. 16, R. 17.—** In a case of *Merner v. Bright*, before the Master of the Rolls on the 15th inst., his lordship made some important observations as to the right of one defendant to raise claims under the new rules as against his co-defendants, and as to the form of order to be made in such cases. An order had been made, in effect by consent, in the action in chambers, that the delivery of the statement of defence of a defendant A. to his co-defendants B. and C. should be notice to the latter under the Judicature Act, 1872, s. 24, sub-section 3, and ord. 16, r. 17, of the claim of the defendant A. against the other defendants, and that the questions in the action between such co-defendants should be tried therein. A statement of defence had been delivered to the defendants B. and C. which raised a claim, in the form of a counter-claim against them, as to certain questions which A. alleged were connected with the subject-matter of the actions between him and his co-defendants. The latter moved to strike out the part of the defence relating to the claims against them on the ground of scandal and irrelevancy. The Master of the Rolls observed that, as to the order made in chambers, it was in the proper form; he had made such orders several times, and his chief clerks knew his practice quite well. Where in an action with several defendants the latter wished to try an issue between themselves with which the plaintiff had nothing to do, but which issue was germane to, and connected with, the matters in dispute, so as to be tried more cheaply, conveniently, and expeditiously together with the other issues, and the plaintiff did not object, then he made the above form of order in order to carry out the objects of the Judicature Acts, and finally decide on all claims connected with the subject-matter of the action. If, however, the plaintiff objected, then he made no order, as, in his opinion, the Act and Rules never intended that the plaintiff should be embarrassed in his conduct of the action by trying issues between the defendants with which he had nothing to do. Then, as regarded the defendants, if the defendants against whom the order was proposed to be made objected that the issue could not conveniently be tried, and if he was of opinion that there would be no advantage in so trying the issue, he always refused the application; but if, on the other hand, he thought the question could more conveniently and cheaply be tried in the action, then he usually granted the application. As to the statement of defence in *Merner v. Bright*, he considered the claim raised against the defendants B. and C. scandalous and irrelevant, and as not coming within the terms of the above order, and allowed the motion with costs.

**PRACTICE—PARTITION—TRUSTEES REPRESENTING BENEFICIAL OWNERS—ORD. 16, R. 7.—**In a case of *Simpson v. Denby*, before the Master of the Rolls on the 18th inst., a question arose on the further consideration of a partition action whether the devisees in trust of the real estate under a will sufficiently represented the persons beneficially interested in one-seventh of the property, and who were not named in the chief clerk's certificate. The Master of the Rolls was of opinion that ord. 16, r. 7, applied to a partition action, and that the trustees sufficiently represented the beneficiaries in the one-seventh.

**WILL—GIFT OF PERSONALTY TO "LAWFUL HEIRS"—CONSTRUCTION—**In a case of *Smith v. Butcher*, before the Master of the Rolls on the same day, a question arose as to the meaning of the following gift of personalty. The "rest of my property I desire to be placed in the public funds, and the interest arising therefrom to be equally divided among the children of my brothers and sisters during their lives, and on the decease of either, his or her share of the property to his or her lawful heir or heirs." The Master of the Rolls was of opinion that, unless the context of the will showed a contrary intention, which in this case it did not, the word "heirs" must be read in its ordinary legal sense, and that the heirs of the children were entitled.

Lady Hatherley, the wife of ex-Lord Chancellor Hatherley, died on Tuesday evening at Red-house-park, near Ipswich.

### THE OPERATION OF SECTION 10 OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT ON THE RIGHTS OF THIRD PERSONS.

A QUESTION of great importance with regard to the operation of section 10 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, on the rights of third persons came, apparently for the first time, before the Court of Appeal on the 14th inst., in a case of *Ex parte Learoyd*. By section 233 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1849 it was provided that—"If the bankrupt shall not" (within a specified time) "have commenced an action, suit, or other proceeding to dispute or annul the fiat, or the petition for adjudication, and shall not have prosecuted the same with due diligence and with effect, the *Gazette* containing such advertisement shall be conclusive evidence in all cases as against such bankrupt, and in all actions at law or suits in equity brought by the assignees for any debt or demand for which such bankrupt might have sustained any action or suit had he not been adjudged bankrupt, that such person so adjudged bankrupt became a bankrupt before the date and suing forth of such fiat, or before the date and filing of the petition for adjudication, and that such fiat was sued forth, or such petition filed, on the day on which the same is stated in the *Gazette* to bear date." And sections 234 and 235 enabled the other party or parties to actions or suits, other than those mentioned in section 233, brought by or against the assignees, to dispute the petitioning creditor's debt, the trading or the act of bankruptcy, if he or they should have given notice in writing to the assignees before a specified time of his or their intention so to do. This state of things was not altered by the Bankruptcy Act, 1869. Section 8 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, provides that at the hearing of a bankruptcy petition, "the court shall require proof of the debt of the petitioning creditor, and of the trading, if necessary, and of the act of bankruptcy, or, if more than one act of bankruptcy is alleged in the petition, of some one of the alleged acts of bankruptcy, and, if satisfied with such proof, shall adjudge the debtor to be bankrupt." And, by section 10, the production of a copy of the *London Gazette* containing the order of adjudication is to be "conclusive evidence in all legal proceedings of the debtor having been duly adjudged a bankrupt, and of the date of the adjudication." Then, by section 11, "the bankruptcy of a debtor shall be deemed to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the act of bankruptcy being completed on which the order is made adjudging him to be bankrupt; or, if the bankrupt is proved to have committed more acts of bankruptcy than one, to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy that may be proved to have been committed by the bankrupt within twelve months next preceding the order of adjudication," provided that at the time of such prior act, the bankrupt owed a debt of sufficient amount to support a petition, and that that debt remained due at the time of the adjudication.

The question in *Ex parte Learoyd* was whether the effect of section 10 is to make the adjudication conclusive as against third persons that the act of bankruptcy on which it is founded was committed. The question arose in this way. A trader in August, 1877, executed a bill of sale of his furniture and stock-in-trade to secure the repayment of a loan. The bill of sale was not registered, and the goods remained in the apparent possession of the grantor until the 1st of January, 1878, when the grantees removed them, and he afterwards sold them. On the 3rd of January, a bankruptcy petition was presented by another creditor, in the county court, against the grantor, alleging that he had committed an act of bankruptcy by departing from his dwelling-house on the 31st of December with intent to defeat or delay his creditors. On the 3rd of January an adjudication was made, and it was advertised in due course in the *Gazette*. The order of adjudication recited that it was made "upon proof satisfactory to the court of the debt, of the petition, of the trading, and of the act of bankruptcy alleged to have been committed." The trustee in the bankruptcy claimed the proceeds of the sale of the goods, on the ground that his title related back to the act of bankruptcy committed on the 31st of December, before the bill of sale holder had taken a sufficient possession. The judge of the county court (Mr. De Longueville Giffard), held that the trustee's claim was well founded, and ordered the money to be paid over to him. The Chief Judge, however, upon evidence adduced to him, was of opinion that the alleged act of bankruptcy on

the 31st of December was not proved to have been committed, and he discharged the order of the county court.

Before the Court of Appeal it was contended on behalf of the trustee that so long as the adjudication stood it was conclusive as against the bill of sale holder that the act of bankruptcy on which it professed to be founded had been, in fact, committed. The remedy of the bill of sale holder was to appeal from the adjudication, which, as a "person aggrieved" by it, he was by section 71 entitled to do. In the case of *Ex parte Thodey, In re Ellis* (20 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, 336, 504, L. R. 2 Ch. D. 229, 797), an adjudication of bankruptcy was made against a debtor, founded upon the execution by him of a bill of sale of substantially the whole of his property by way of security for an antecedent debt. The bill of sale holder afterwards appealed from the adjudication, and it was held by the Chief Judge and by the Court of Appeal that section 71 gave him a *locus standi* to do this, even though the trustee had taken no steps to imperil the validity of the bill of sale, and the adjudication was annulled. On behalf of the respondent in *Ex parte Learyd*, it was urged that it could not have been the intention of the Legislature that a third person, who was not served with notice of the petition for adjudication, and who might have no knowledge of the adjudication until many months after it had been made, should be conclusively bound by a decision that an act of bankruptcy had been committed, the effect of which would be to destroy his rights without his ever having an opportunity of being heard on the subject. The limit of three weeks being fixed by the rules for the bringing of an appeal, a third person, who did not happen to have an adjudication until that limit had expired, would be without any remedy at all. With reference to this argument, James, L.J., suggested that possibly the limit of time for appealing did not apply to any one who was not a party to the making of the order appealed from. To this it was answered that, at any rate, much inconvenience would result from allowing an adjudication to be set aside after the estate had been to a great extent administered under it. Dividends might have been paid, and then would have to be recalled. The sounder view of the effect of section 10 was that it had no effect on the rights of third persons, or that, at the most, the adjudication was binding on them, though they were not bound by the alleged requisites to the making of the adjudication. The debt of a petitioning creditor had often been allowed to be disputed after the making of an adjudication, and in *Revell v. Blake* (20 W. R. 675, L. R. 7 C. P. 300, 8 C. P. 533), though it was held that an adjudication of bankruptcy made by a county court was conclusive that the county court had jurisdiction in the matter, yet it was held that the trustee might afterwards show that the bankrupt was a trader, though the act of bankruptcy on which the adjudication was made was the non-compliance with a debtor's summons issued against him as a non-trader. Why should a bill of sale holder, whose only interest was to sustain the validity of his own security which was attacked by the trustee, be compelled himself to commence proceedings to impeach the adjudication with which all the other creditors were content, and which the bankrupt himself could not impeach. It may be observed that in *Ex parte Ellis* it appears from the facts stated in the report that the bill of sale holder, in fact, appealed from the adjudication some time after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the order, though it does not appear that any objection was made to his appeal on this ground.

The Court of Appeal (James, Baggalay, and Theisiger, L.J.J.) held that, by sections 10 and 11, adjudication was made conclusive on third persons of the existence of the act of bankruptcy on which the adjudication was founded. James, L.J., said that he could not see how to escape from the plain words of the sections. If there was any hardship which would not be covered by the decision in *Ex parte Ellis*, that was a matter for the consideration of the Legislature. The history of section 10 was a very material consideration. Formerly it was open to any one, even the bankrupt himself, to dispute the title of the assignee. This was thought to be a very inconvenient state of things, looking at what the effect of an adjudication was on the status of the bankrupt, not only in this country, but in foreign countries, and to remedy it to a certain extent the special provisions of sections 233, 234, and 235 of the Act of 1849 were made. All those special provisions had been swept away by the Act of 1869, and the one general provi-

sion of section 10 had been substituted for them—a provision that the advertisement of the adjudication in the *Gazette* should be conclusive evidence in all legal proceedings of the debtor having been duly adjudged a bankrupt. A man could not be duly adjudged a bankrupt unless the chief requisite of all existed—an act of bankruptcy committed by him. That was the capital offence which he must have committed. The words "duly adjudged" necessarily involved an act of bankruptcy; the fact that an adjudication had been made could be shown without the aid of such a provision. Section 10, however, by itself, might only mean that the adjudication was conclusive that some act of bankruptcy had been committed before the adjudication. But then came section 11, which had no operation as between the bankrupt and his trustee; all the bankrupt's rights were transferred by the adjudication to the trustee. The mere fact that section 11 was dealing with the relation back of the trustee's title showed that it was dealing with the rights of third persons, and not with the rights of the bankrupt and persons indebted to him. The adjudication was founded on the particular act of bankruptcy alleged in the petition, and the order of adjudication stated that the commission of that act of bankruptcy had been proved to the satisfaction of the court. That that act had been committed was conclusively settled by the adjudication itself, and to that act the trustee's title was to relate back in any event. Then section 11 went on to provide, by way of enlargement of the trustee's title, that he might, under certain circumstances and subject to certain limitations, carry his title back to the earliest act of bankruptcy which he could prove to have been committed by the bankrupt. This, however, must be done by means of actual proof, whereas the act of bankruptcy on which the adjudication was founded was proved by the adjudication itself. It was impossible to evade the words of the Act. The decision in *Revell v. Blake* was quite consistent with this view, for there the act of bankruptcy was one which might have been committed either by a trader or a non-trader, and there was nothing to prevent the trustee from showing that the bankrupt was in fact a trader, though he had been adjudicated a non-trader. Theisiger, L.J., said that, for the general convenience of the administration of the bankrupt's estate, the Legislature had fixed a *date-line* for the commencement of the trustee's title—viz., the act of bankruptcy on which the adjudication was founded, leaving it open to the trustee to prove, if he could, an earlier act of bankruptcy. No doubt this construction might produce some hardship to outsiders. But the answer to that was the provision of section 71, that any person aggrieved by the order might appeal from it. And there was this further answer, that in bankruptcy the interest of an individual creditor had often to bow to the interests of the general body, and it was to be expected that in bankruptcy some hardships would occur to individuals.

The Bishop of Salisbury has during the last fortnight reopened several churches in his diocese where material alterations have been made without reconsecration. He stated that the Act (30 and 31 Vict., c. 133, s. 12) having rendered legal consecration unnecessary in many cases where it was formerly required, he was willing, when his legal advisers declared such consecration not to be necessary and the clergyman wished it, to use the religious part of the Consecration Service (as founded upon that drawn up by Bishop Andrewes), without asking for the presence of the chancellor, or registrar, or consequently the necessity of fees.

A rather strange scene, says the *Irish Times*, occurred in the Four Courts at Dublin recently. About noon a middle-aged woman, scantly clad, and rather wild looking, entered the Hall of the Four Courts and made straight for the entrance to the Court of Queen's Bench. Before she could enter she was stopped by one of the tipstaffs. She then commenced to scream, and struggled to get into the court. A crowd soon collected, and a constable came to the tipstaff's aid and removed the woman, who, on her way out, behaved in a violent manner, shouting incoherently, and brandishing a large prayer-book in her right hand. Subsequently she again got into the hall, and endeavoured to establish herself there, but was once more summarily ejected by the tipstaff and constable.

## Societies.

### UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

Mr. Shirley presided at a meeting held at Clement's-inn Hall, on Wednesday evening last. A discussion introduced by Mr. Kains-Jackson took place upon the following proposition. "That the absorption of small States by first-rate Powers is desirable." Messrs. Stuart-Wortley, Kelke, Pickering, Abdul-Rahman, and Hadley spoke against the motion, Messrs. Dowson, Owen, and Moyle in support of it. The chairman summed up, and on the motion being put to the vote there appeared equal numbers on either side. The chairman then gave his casting vote against the motion. The society adjourned at 9.45 p.m.

### LEEDS INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

The annual ordinary general meeting for the year 1878 was held on the 30th ult. at the Law Institute, Albion-place, Leeds.

The report of the committee for the year having been presented,

It was proposed by Mr. Rider, seconded by Mr. Malcolm, and resolved—"That the report now presented be received and adopted."

Messrs. W. Clarke, J. Walker, J. C. Malcolm, and A. L. Booth were elected members of the committee in place of the retiring committee men.

The treasurer's accounts for the year having been presented, were received. Mr. T. Marshall was re-elected secretary for the year, and Mr. J. D. Kay was re-elected treasurer for the year. Messrs. William Warren and Octavius Eddison were elected members of the society.

It was proposed by Mr. F. H. Barr, seconded by Mr. G. H. Nelson, and resolved—"That under the existing circumstances, a civil assize for Yorkshire in the month of October or early in November is highly inconvenient, and that such assize should be appointed for the month of December, at the same time as the winter gaol delivery."

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The report presented to the meeting among other matters refers to the following:—

*Law Institution.*—At an extraordinary general meeting of the society, held on the 6th of March last, the following resolutions were moved by Mr. George Hird Nelson, and unanimously carried:—

"That the premises in Albion-place, shown on the plan produced at this meeting, be taken by the society on lease for the term of five years, at the yearly rent of £105, and used as a law institution, law library, sale room, and for other purposes of the society."

"That the committee be empowered to agree to any modifications of the plan now produced, which, having regard to the purposes for which the premises are taken, they may deem expedient."

"That the tenancy of the society commence as soon as the premises are ready for occupation."

As a sale room had to be built, and considerable other alterations were required to fit the premises for the occupation of the society, some time has necessarily elapsed between the passing of the above resolutions and the occupation of the premises under it. As members are aware, the institution is now ready, and the society has entered into possession of it. The committee think that the members may be congratulated on the completion of a scheme which has been long under consideration, and which has been found to be surrounded with many practical difficulties. They believe that the establishment in a central and convenient situation of an institution where members can meet on common ground will do much to facilitate the transaction of business, and will give them opportunities hitherto wanting for becoming better acquainted with each other. The committee also hope that the institute will shortly develop into a legal exchange where members will meet for business purposes, and where notices of sales, particulars of securities wanted and offered, will be regularly sent by all members. If advantage be taken of this suggestion, the

institute will become of great value in a purely business sense. The new sale room is adapted, not only to its principal purpose of real property sales, but also for the purposes of general sales, of creditors' meetings, arbitrations, and the like. Taking and furnishing these premises involves an outlay which will only be justified by the success of the scheme, and the committee rely on the support of the members to secure this success. A set of conditions under which real property sales may be conducted is in course of preparation, and will shortly be submitted to the society. The committee cannot take leave of this subject without recording their obligation to Messrs. John Latimer, Edmund Wilson, and Frederic Eddison for the valuable time they have devoted to the superintendence of the work.

*Suspension of a Solicitor.*—General complaints of improper conduct on the part of a solicitor practising in Leeds, but not a member of the society, having been made, the committee thought it their duty to investigate a particular case formally laid before them by a member of the society. The allegations appearing to justify preliminary inquiry, that inquiry was made at the expense of the society. The matter was subsequently laid before the council of the Incorporated Law Society in the usual way, and proceedings were taken by that body, which resulted in the suspension of the solicitor from practice for four years.

*Winter Assizes.*—This question, which occupied so much attention last year, has at length been settled in favour of the application to give Yorkshire a third civil assize; the committee of judges to whom the matter was referred by the Lord Chancellor admitting that the claim was too strong to be resisted. The first of these additional assizes is this year fixed for the beginning of November. This date scarcely allows the objects for which the third assize was required to be carried out. The interval between the summer assize, which terminates about the 10th of August, and an assize held at the end of October or the beginning of November, is too short, being less than twelve weeks, of which ten weeks fall within the long vacation; while that between the winter assize of November and the spring assize of March is too long. What is required is a civil assize in December, at or about the time at which the winter gaol delivery has been hitherto held. This subject was discussed at the Manchester meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, and a resolution was adopted urging it on the attention of the council. The committee think that this society might usefully pass a resolution on the subject with the view of the inconvenience of the present arrangements being brought under the notice of the Lord Chancellor. Owing to the uncertainty which long prevailed whether there was to be a winter civil assize at all, and if so when, and to the fact that the date was actually fixed not more than a month before the time for holding it, it cannot be expected that a large number of causes will be this year entered for trial.

*County Courts.*—The subject of county court jurisdiction has occupied a good deal of attention this year. Four Bills, dealing in various modes with the subject, were introduced into Parliament during the session, of which three were referred to a select committee of the House of Commons. This committee took a large body of evidence, and has reported as follows:—

1st.—"That there should be no increase in the jurisdiction of the county courts protected by costs."

2nd.—"That the concurrent jurisdiction now existing should be extended as shown in the Bill as reported (i.e., from £50 to £200, under the Acts of 1850 and 1856, and from £20 to £40 under sections 11 and 12 of the Act of 1867)."

3rd.—"That the costs of the summons or plaint note should be reduced."

4th.—"That the salaries of the judges should be raised to £2,000 a year."

5th.—"That a registrar intrusted with discharge of judicial functions should not be permitted to practise either within his district or elsewhere."

Neither the conclusions of the select committee nor the proposals contained in the Bills referred to it, appear to your committee to offer a satisfactory solution of the question under discussion. One of the great imperfections of county court legislation is its partial and incomplete character, a consequence of the great number of Acts dealing with the jurisdiction and practice of the courts. If any further changes are to be made, the better course would be to deal comprehensively with the whole subject in the manner suggested by the second report of the Judicature Commissioners. If this cannot be done, it is scarcely worth while to pass

Bills for increasing the jurisdiction of the courts. Nor in the opinion of your committee can county court legislation be properly considered apart from the question of assizes and the jurisdiction of the district registries under the Judicature Act. If the attendance of a judge of the High Court in the country could be obtained at sufficiently frequent intervals, and if some of the restrictions which at present hamper the usefulness of the district registries were removed, the extension of county court jurisdiction would require to be looked at from a different point of view to that from which it is at present regarded. For these reasons the committee declined to take any part in assisting the proposed legislation.

*Bankruptcy Amendment.*—The Government Bill of last session was re-introduced with some slight alteration in details. On this subject the committee refer to the paragraph in the report of last year. They are still of opinion that an amendment of the Act of 1869 is preferable to the establishment of a system in many respects new, the settlement of which would involve an immense amount of costly legislation.

*Preliminary Examination.*—Two applications have been made during the year by solicitors' clerks to the committee, for its sanction to their applications to dispense with the preliminary examination. Both these applications were acceded to, as the committee were satisfied that the persons making them came properly within the scope of the Act under which dispensation may be granted. The committee, however, desires to express its disapproval of the principle of granting these dispensations. There is nothing in the preliminary examination itself to prevent a clerk of moderate abilities and power of application learning enough in his spare time to enable him to pass it. The number of these applications is so great, and, in one of the courts at least, it is so much a matter of course to accede to them, that the profession is largely reinforced by men who have given no proof of possessing even the elements of a liberal education.

*Land Titles and Transfer.*—On the 15th of May, 1878, Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., moved for, and subsequently obtained, the appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons "to inquire and report whether any and what steps ought to be taken to simplify and secure the title to land, and to facilitate the transfer thereof, and also to prevent frauds on purchasers and mortgagees of land."

The committee of the Associated Provincial Law Societies was immediately called to consider the questions raised by Mr. Osborne Morgan's motion, and this meeting was attended by the president of your society as its representative. Considerable discussion took place, and it was finally decided to call together the members of the association, in order that the opinions of the various law societies might be clearly ascertained on a matter of such importance. Such meeting took place on the 21st of June, and was fully attended, your society being represented by the president and Messrs. J. Walker and H. J. Carr. The committee had previously, and in view of this meeting, passed the following resolution on the subject:—

1st.—"That it was expedient to offer evidence on behalf of the country law societies before Mr. Osborne Morgan's committee."

2nd.—"That it is not necessary to have either fresh inquiry or further legislation with the view of facilitating the transfer of real estate, since, as regards this subject, the reports of the commissioners in 1857 and 1869, and the Acts of 1862 and 1874 following those reports, were amply sufficient."

3rd.—"That with the view of preventing fraud, neither registration of titles nor registration of deeds, or of memorials of them could be absolutely relied on."

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the 21st of June:—

1st.—"That it is expedient to offer evidence on behalf of the country law societies before Mr. Osborne Morgan's committee, and that a deputation from this meeting, consisting of Messrs. Dees, Burne, Bateson-Wood, Howlett, Thorneley, Winterbotham, and Marshall, be empowered to arrange with Mr. Osborne Morgan as to giving such evidence."

2nd.—"That the measures successively passed in the years 1862 and 1875, for the registration of land, have failed to obtain the adhesion of owners of property, and are practically a dead letter."

3rd.—"That the objections which deter owners from seeking to place their property on the register of title, appear to be inherent in the systems which have been offered to them by the Acts of 1862 and 1875."

4th.—"That with the view of removing some of these objections, it might be desirable to amend the Land Transfer Act, 1875, by providing that landowners should have power to remove their land from the register, retaining, nevertheless, the benefit of a declaration of the title absolute or otherwise at the date of removal."

5th.—"That the improvements in the law of real property, effected by the Transfer of Property Act, the Acts relating to trustees and mortgagees, the Real Property Limitation Act, the Vendor and Purchaser Act, the Settled Estates Act, and other recent statutes, indicate the direction which further legislation may usefully take, and that such further legislation should (amongst other things) provide for an amendment of the law as regards notice, and lien for judgment and Crown debts and succession duty."

6th.—"That whilst no system of registration which has hitherto been devised can be relied on as an absolute preventive of fraud, any system of registration will necessarily occasion considerable cost and some delay in dealing with real property."

On these resolutions and on the subject generally your committee observe that there are two objects embraced in the scope of the Parliamentary inquiry:—1st. Improvement in the mode of transferring land and the simplification of title to land; 2nd. The prevention of fraud on purchasers and mortgagees. On the first of these questions the law societies generally are unanimous in the opinion that the Land Transfer Acts of 1862 and 1875 have failed, and that it does not appear probable that any system of registration of title is destined to succeed. This, it may be added, is also the opinion which Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C., has given in his examination before the select committee. On the second of the questions above referred to, there is by no means the same agreement. The three Yorkshire law societies who have expressed an opinion—Leeds, Sheffield, and Wakefield—agree in thinking that a registry of either deeds or memorials (for they are not quite at one on this) is of importance and should be preserved; while the societies established in non-register counties attach little or no importance to this system of registry. Mr. O. Morgan's committee will continue to take evidence next session, and arrangements have been made for the examination of four witnesses on behalf of the country law societies before it.

## Obituary.

### MR. JOHN JAMES PAUL MOODY.

Mr. John James Paul Moody, solicitor and notary (the head of the firm of Moody, Tarabull, & Graham), of Scarborough, died at St. James's House, Great Grimsby, on the 18th inst. Mr. Moody was born in 1814, and was admitted a solicitor in 1835. He practised at Great Grimsby for about ten years, when he removed to Scarborough, being at the same time elected town clerk of the latter borough, and he held that office until his death. Mr. Moody was formerly in partnership with Mr. John Hest, but Mr. Henry Turnbull and Mr. John Edward Thorley Graham had more recently been associated with him. He had been clerk to the Scarborough Burial Board ever since its formation, and he was also clerk to the Local Board of Health. He was a perpetual commissioner for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and a notary public, and he had a large and important private practice.

### MR. CHARLES HANSARD KEENE.

Mr. Charles Hansard Keene, barrister, one of the registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy, died on the 15th inst. Mr. Keene was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. William Charles Lever Keene, barrister, and was born in 1824. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Hilary Term, 1848, and practised for several years as an equity draftsman and conveyancer. In January, 1873, he was appointed to act as deputy-registrar of appeals in bankruptcy during the illness of Mr. Vizard, whom he succeeded in the following April as registrar of appeals in bankruptcy and

register of trust deeds. Since the passing of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, he had continued to be one of the registrars of the court, but was principally engaged in registering arrangement proceedings under the Act.

## Legal News.

A movement is now on foot at the Middle Temple to raise a small fund for the relief of the widow and young family of Mr. Richard Bye, the head porter, who died very suddenly a few weeks since. Mr. Bye, who was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Guards, had occupied his position in the Middle Temple for twenty-five years, and was highly respected by every member of the inn.

It is stated that when Marwood, the executioner, left Usk on Saturday, after hanging a murderer, he was escorted to the station by an immense crowd, who cheered him loudly at the station. He held a *levee* in the waiting-room, and many shook hands with him. A man made a speech stating that Marwood had done his duty, and all were proud of him. Marwood replied that never before had he such a reception, and he hoped he would soon come that way again.

An inquest was held on Thursday in Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, concerning the death of Mr. Thomas Archer Nightingale, a barrister, of Lincoln's-inn, who was found dead, having been shot through the heart and lungs, on Monday morning. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was fined two years ago for assaulting the police, and it was stated that he had since been in a desponding state of mind, and was under the delusion that he was always followed by the police. A revolver, with two chambers discharged, was found in his room. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

In an action for administration before Vice-Chancellor Malina on the 18th inst., it appeared that the testator had "directed that his funeral should be conducted with as little parade as possible, without cloaks, hats, bands, or scarves, and that no feathers, wands, or other absurdities should be used on the occasion, and that the ridiculous display of hired mourners, mutes, or attendants, be dispensed with. Most sensible people (he continued) condemned the above useless customs, but nevertheless, from vanity or in blind obedience to antiquated usages, perpetuated and encouraged them. He then directed his body to be buried in any cemetery, without reference to its being what was called "consecrated" or "unconsecrated" ground, or whether any service should be repeated at the grave or not, as these were matters about which he was utterly indifferent; they could avail him nothing, but might, if the weather were cold, cause the health of some friend to suffer."

The glove fight case at Leicester, on which we commented some time ago, came before the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, on the 16th inst., upon a case stated by the chairman of the Leicestershire Quarter Sessions. The defendants had been indicted for prize-fighting. It appeared that the combatants had on while fighting some description of gloves, and it was contended that they were merely sparring. The jury were asked whether it was a sparring match or a prize-fight. The jury found that it was a prize-fight. The question was whether there was any evidence of its having been a prize-fight. No counsel appeared on either side. The Lord Chief Baron said that it would be folly and nonsense for people to suppose that by putting on gloves they could legalize prize-fighting. Mr. Justice Denman observed that in this case the jury had taken the gloves into their private room, and examined them. The gloves might have been like the Roman *cestus*, or the modern "knuckle-duster." The rest of the court concurred. The conviction was affirmed.

At the Windsor County Court, on the 14th inst., before Mr. J. Whigham, judge, Messrs. Leighton & Fleming, coal merchants, sued Mr. Superintendent Hayes, the head constable of the Royal borough, to recover the sum of £8 15s. in payment for the services of a van and two horses which had been impressed for the purpose of transporting the stores of the Royal Horse Guards (Bns) from Windsor to Aldershot Camp on the 30th of June. Mr. Baker Smith was for the plaintiffs, and

Mr. Greene for the defendant. The head constable having received instructions from the Horse Guards to furnish conveyances for the use of the troops, obtained an order from the magistrates, and with other vehicles impressed that of Messrs. Leighton & Fleming, to whom he tendered the sum of £1 6s. 8d., which was at the rate of 1s. 4d. a mile, the allowance sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War. The amount was refused. The case having been opened, Mr. Greene showed that the action could, under the 89th section of the Mutiny Act, only be heard in one of the courts of record at Westminster, or in Dublin, or India, or in the Court of Session in Scotland, and in no other court whatever, and the judge concurred in this opinion. Eventually judgment was given for the defendant, who waived his costs.

### Appointments, Etc.

MR. JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, solicitor, of Brisbane, has been appointed Attorney-General for the Colony of Queensland. Mr. Garrick has been for several years a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

Mr. SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITHS, barrister, has been appointed Minister of Works for the Colony of Queensland. Mr. Griffiths was called to the bar in Queensland in 1867, and has been for some time in office as Attorney-General of the Colony.

Mr. CHARLES MANN, Q.C., Attorney-General for the Colony of South Australia, has been appointed Colonial Treasurer for South Australia. Mr. Mann has practised as a solicitor at Adelaide, and he is a Queen's Counsel for the Colony, and a member of the Legislative Assembly.

## New Orders, Etc.

**COUNTY COURTS**

I, the Right Honourable Hugh MacCalmont, Earl Cairns, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, do, under the powers vested in me by the County Court Rules, hereby order that the offices of the county courts may be closed on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of December, 1878.

Given under my hand this 8th day of November, 1878.  
CAIRNS, C.

Law Student's Journal.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The undermentioned gentlemen were on Monday called to the bar:—

**INNER TEMPLE.**—Richard Ramsden, M.A., Cambridge; Charles Edwin Haig, M.A., Oxford; Harry Quilter, M.A., Cambridge; Edmund Henry Clutterbuck, B.A., Oxford; William Roylestone Court; William Basburn St. Clair Andrew, B.A., Oxford; Alexander Smith Harvey, B.A., London; John Eldon Banke, B.A., Oxford; Howard Menrie Lloyd, B.A., Oxford; Ernest Robert Moon, LL.B., Cambridge; Charles Descombe Shafto, B.A., Cambridge; Alexander Grant M'Intyre, B.A., Cambridge; Arthur William Bairstow, B.A., Cambridge; Philip Folliott Scott Stokes, B.A., London (holder of a Studentship awarded in Trinity Term, 1877, and of a Pupil Scholarship in Equity, awarded by the Inner Temple, July, 1877); Alexander Kaya Butterworth, London (holder of a Pupil Scholarship in Equity, awarded February, 1878); and Pollexfen Colman Conister, Radcliffe, Esq.

**MIDDLE TEMPLE.**—Lewis M'Iver, Oliver Adams, Nicho-  
les John Littleton, Edwin Francis Ashworth Briggs, B.A.,  
Christ's College, Cambridge ; Henry Russell Spratt, John  
William Campbell Fraser, M.A., Edinburgh University ;  
Charles Francis Cagney, University of London, B.A.  
(holder of a scholarship in international law of 100 guineas  
granted by the Middle Temple) ; Charles Poole, Arthur  
James Parker, Edwin Layman, Arthur Morris Lloyd,  
Herbert Rushworth. Edward William Donoghue Manus

Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A.; and John Mountstuart Elphinstone Gouldsbury, of the University of Edinburgh, Esq.

LINCOLN'S-INN.—Edward Arthur Scratchley, Edmund Strode, M.A., Oxford; Ernest Radford, B.A., Cambridge; Jonathan Dunn, B.A., Oxford; John Fort, B.A., Oxford; Henry Charles Seddon, B.A., Oxford; John William Evans, B.Sc., London; Henry Harrison Pownall, B.A., Cambridge; Perceval Maitland Laurance, B.A., Cambridge, Fellow of Corpus Christi College; Richard Naylor Arkle, B.A., Oxford; and Robert Sutherland Naylor MacEwen, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta, Esqs.

GRAY'S-INN.—William Pitt Cobbett, University College, Oxford; Reinhold Gregorowski, B.A., scholar of the University of the Cape of Good Hope (studentship Hilary Term, 1878); and George Horton Sheppard, Clare College, Cambridge, Esqs.

## Court Papers.

### SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

#### ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	COURT OF APPEAL.	MASTER OF THE ROLLS.	V.C. MALINS.
Saturday, Nov. 23	Mr. King	Mr. Holdship	Mr. Latham
Monday .....	25 Teesdale	Pemberton	Mervale
Tuesday .....	26 Holdship	Ward	Milne
Wednesday .....	27 Teesdale	Pemberton	Mervale
Thursday .....	28 Holdship	Ward	Milne
Friday .....	29 Teesdale	Pemberton	Mervale
	V. C. BACON.	V. C. HALL.	Mr. Justice FAX.
Saturday, Nov. 23	Mr. Pemberton	Mr. Morivale	Mr. Clowes
Monday .....	25 Clowes	Farrer	Leach
Tuesday .....	26 Kee	King	Latham
Wednesday .....	27 Clowes	Farrer	Leach
Thursday .....	28 Kee	King	Latham
Friday .....	29 Clowes	Farrer	Leach

### PUBLIC COMPANIES.

November 21, 1878.

#### GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 95 <i>7</i>	Annuities, April, '81, 92
Ditto for Account, Dec. 2, 95 <i>7</i>	Do (Red Sec T.) Aug, 1908
Do, 3 per Cent. Reduced, 93 <i>7</i>	Ex Bills, £1000, 2 <i>3</i> per Ct. 2 dis.
New 3 per Cent., 93 <i>7</i>	Ditto, £500, Do, 2 dis.
Do, 3 <i>4</i> per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, £100 & £2 <i>2</i> , 2 dis.
Do, 3 <i>4</i> per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, 2 <i>2</i>
Do, 5 per Cent., Jan. '78	Ditto for Account.
Annuities, Jan. '80	

#### INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ind. Stk., 5 per Cent., July, '80, 10 <i>2</i>	Enf. Pr. 5 <i>4</i> per Cent., May, 81
Ditto for Account, —	Ditto Debentures, 4 per Cent., April, '84
Ditto, 4 <i>4</i> per Cent., Oct. '88, 100	Do, 5 <i>4</i> per Cent., Aug. '73
Ditto, ditto, Certificates —	Do, Bonds, 4 per Cent. £1000
Ditto Enfaced Ppr., 4 per Cent. 77	Ditto, ditto, under £1000
2 <i>2</i> Ind. Enf. Pr., 5 per Cent., Jan. '73	

#### RAILWAY STOCK.

Railways.	Paid.	Closing Price.
Bristol and Exeter .....	100	—
Stock Caledonian .....	100	99
Stock Glasgow and South-Western .....	100	99
Stock Great Eastern Ordinary Stock .....	100	51 <i>4</i>
Stock Great Northern .....	100	106
Stock Do, A Stock* .....	100	167 <i>4</i>
Stock Great Southern and Western of Ireland .....	100	129
Stock Great Western—Original .....	100	95 <i>4</i>
Stock Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	100	120
Stock London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	100	134
Stock London, Chatham, and Dover .....	100	26 <i>4</i>
Stock London and North-Western .....	100	141
Stock London and South Western .....	100	132
Stock Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln .....	100	75 <i>4</i>
Stock Metropolitan .....	100	114 <i>4</i>
Stock Do, District .....	100	62 <i>4</i>
Stock Midland .....	100	120 <i>4</i>
Stock North British .....	100	91 <i>4</i>
Stock North Eastern .....	100	133 <i>4</i>
Stock North London .....	100	162 <i>4</i>
Stock North Staffordshire .....	100	60
Stock South Devon .....	100	30
Stock South-Eastern .....	100	128

\* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Oct. 14, at Grand Turk, Turks Islands, the wife of Mr. W. J. Anderson, Judge of the Supreme Court, of a son GOLDIE—Dec. 11, at Twickenham, the wife of John H. D. Goldie, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

PRIOR—Nov. 20, at Roxeth, Harrow, the wife of John Templar Prior, of Lincoln's-inn, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

EDWARDS—SWAYNE—Nov. 14, at Wilton, Wilts, John Edwards, Esq., Q.C., to Katherine Sophia, daughter of Henry J. F. Swayne, Esq., of The Island, Wilton.

RUSHTON—GOUGH—Nov. 14, at St. Michael's in the Hamlet, Liverpool, William Lower Rushton, barrister-at-law, to Sophy, Mary, daughter of Captain Gough, R.N., C.B.

### DEATHS.

BEST—Nov. 17, at 39, Lyndon-terrace, Leeds, William Best solicitor, aged 62.

KEENE—Nov. 15, Charles Hansard Keene, Esq., of 10, Yorkgate, Regent's-park, barrister-at-law, and one of the registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy, aged 51.

NIGHTINGALE—Nov. 18, Thomas Archer Nightingale, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

## LONDON GAZETTES.

### Professional Partnerships Dissolved

FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1878.

Jackson, Frederick, and William Norton Ellen, Chancery lane, Solitors. Nov. 15  
Oerton, Frank, and Edward Westwood, Bonnett's hill, Birmingham Solitors. Oct. 23

### Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1878.

Beverley Iron and Wagon Company, Limited.—Mr. Justis Hawkins, has by an order dated Oct. 2, appointed John Hall and Adam Murray, to be joint official liquidators. Creditors are required on or before Jan 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to Adam Murray, 104, King st., Manchester. Friday, Jan. 17, at 1, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

British Empire Horse Supply Association, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov. 12, directed to be heard before the M.R., on Nov. 23. Wild and Co, Ironmonger lane, Cheapside, solicitors for the petitioners

Madame Theresa and Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov. 12, directed to be heard before the M.R., on Nov. 23. Cunningham, John, st. Adelphi, solicitor for the petitioners

Wheel Newton, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov. 9, directed to be heard before V.C. Bacon, on Saturday, Nov. 23. Raven and Co, Queen Victoria st., solicitors for the petitioners

Whitwick Colliery Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov. 12, directed to be heard before the M.R., on Nov. 23. Field and Co, Lincoln's inn fields, agents for Stans and Co, Leicester, solicitors for the petitioners

William Barry and Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov. 12, directed to be heard before the M.R., on Nov. 23. Lewis and Co, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioners

### UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1878.

Heaton Grove Building Club.—Creditors are required on or before Dec. 12, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. William Martello Gray, Kirkgate, Bradford. Monday, Jan. 13, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Southwark Auxiliary Permanent Benefit Building Society.—Petition for winding up presented Nov. 8, directed to be heard before the M.R., on Nov. 23. Keene and Mansand, Mark lane, solicitors for the petitioners

### LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1878.

Association of Land Financiers, Limited.—By an order of the V.C. Malins, dated Nov. 8, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Morris and Co, Bedford st. w, solicitors for the petitioners

Automatic Gith Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated Nov. 8, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Kerly, solicitor for the petitioners

Butler's Wharf Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated Nov. 8, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Sibhart and Co, solicitors for the petitioners

Carlisle Horse Clothing and Saddlery Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R., dated Nov. 9, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Sharp and Ullahorne, Gray's Inn, agents for Hough, Carlisle, solicitors for the petitioners

Crown Colliery Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov. 14, directed to be heard before V.C. Hall, on Friday, Nov. 29. Mead and Daubney, King's Bench walk, Temple, agents for Thick, Bristol, solicitor for the petitioners

North Anglesey (Point Aliana) slate and Slab Quarry Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated Nov. 8, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Paterson and Co, Chancery lane, agents for Gardner and Jeffery, Bradford, solicitors for the petitioners

Oriental and American Telegraph Company, Limited.—By an order

made by V.C. Hall, dated Nov 8, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Webb, Queen Victoria st, solicitor for the petitioners.—V.C. Malins has, by an order dated July 11, appointed William Barley Peat, Middlesborough, to be official liquidator.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.  
LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

FRIDAY, Nov 18, 1878.

Commercial Bank of Manchester, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov 14, directed to be heard before the V.C., at 6, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn, on Nov 25, at 10.30. Fritchard and Co, Little Trinity lane, agents for Leigh, Manchester, solicitor for the petitioner.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1878.

Martin Bourke and Co, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Nov 15, directed to be heard before V.C. Little, on Dec 3 at the Chancery court, St George's Hall, Liverpool. Boots and Edgar, Manchester, solicitors for the petitioners.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

TUESDAY, Nov 19, 1878.

Brotherly Unity Society, Victory Tavern, Minster Town, Sheerness. Nov 15  
St Martin's Prentice Benefit Society, Benledi st, Liverpool. Nov 15

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5, 1878.

Andrews, Ann, Camden rd, Holloway. Dec 20. Mercer v. Mayhew, V.C. Hall. Woodfreston, Great Dover st, Southwark  
Bower, George Whitehead, Southport. Dec 10. Gartside v. Bower, V.C. Malins. Silborth, Leaderhill st at 6, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn, nr Liverpool. Nov 29. Peace v. Cooper, M.R. Pemberton, Liverpool  
Burup, William, Buras Bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Builder. Dec 13. Clarke v. Burup, V.C. Hall. Webb, Austin Friars  
Goldsmith, Mary Ann, Anthony st, St George's in the East. Sept 2. Haslam v. Goldsmith, M.R. Dalton and Jessett, St Clement's House, Lombard st  
Holland, William, Peckham, Gent. Nov 30. Holland v. Holland, V.C. Malins. Miller, Moorgate st  
Holmes, George, Solihull, Warwick, Woolstapler. Nov 29. Holmes v. Holmes, M.R.  
Kellert, Daniel, North Brierley, York, Whitesmith. Nov 30. Haigh v. Haigh, V.C. Malins. Baker, Bradford  
Lear, Thomas, Mexi, Stafford, Licensee Victualler. Nov 20. Welch v. Lear, V.C. Malins. Welsh, Longton  
Muter, William, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire, Merchant. Nov 30. Muter v. Muter, V.C. Hall. Grunby and Co, Manchester  
Pattison, Joseph, Middleborough. Dec 10. Pattison v. Pallister, V.C. Hall. Belk, Middleborough  
Esper, Thomas, Gawthorpe, Lancashire, Ironmaster. Nov 30. Roper v. Dodgson, V.C. Ma ins. Swinstone, Bedford row  
Thompson, Ann Victoria, Waterlo o, nr Liverpool. Nov 29. Peace v. Cooper, M.R. Pemberton, Liverpool  
Wilford, Caroline Emily, South Lambeth rd. Dec 10. Taylor v. Taylor, V.C. Hall. Hanbury, New Broad st

FRIDAY, Nov. 8, 1878.

Athill, George, Blacknotle, Essex, Farmer. Dec 16. Athill v. Athill, V.C. Hall. Crossfield, Hise n-y'd  
Barne, John, Uttoxeter, Staff rd, Yeoman. Dec 19. Barnes v. Barnes, V.C. Hall. Copper and Chawner, Uttoxeter  
Bryan, Elizabeth, Rotherby, Leicester. Dec 7. Godfrey v. Bryan, V.C. Malins. Hough, Oakham  
Buxton, William, Dean's Hill, Stafford, Grocer. Dec 21. Buxton v. Buxton, V.C. Hall. Bowen, Stafford  
Darby, Edward, Chapel st, Grosvenor place. Dec 7. Foxe v. Darby, M.R. Ward, Lincoln's inn fields  
Finch, Rev Robert, Balliol College, Oxford. Jan 22. Abbius v. Burney, V.C. Malins  
Goff, Thomas William, Givington gardens, Esq. Dec 10. Goff v. Goff, V.C. Malins. Vallance, Essex st, Strand  
Green, Thomas, Brixton hill, Gent. Dec 5. Green v. Pratt, V.C. Malins. Stuart, New inn, Strand  
Hassall, Richard, Richmond, M.D. Nov 30. Hassall v. Hassall, V.C. Malins. Trellope, Abingdon st, Westminster  
Mitchell, William, O-ho, Kingston Vale, Stationer. Dec 2. Mitchell v. Williamson, B.C. Hall. Wtsh, Great George st  
Nelson, George, Great Limber, Lincoln, Farmer. Dec 4. Nelson v. Nelson, V.C. Hall. Bell, Louth  
Scholes, Thomas Bywater, Moyley, York, Innkeeper. Dec 2. Sykes v. Scholes, V.C. Bacon. Fernandes, Wakefield  
Shaw, Thomas, Matton, Y. rs, Farmer. Dec 2. Shaw v. Foster, M.R. Drawbridge, Scarborough  
Smith, Daniel, Aberavon, Glamorgan, Grocer. Dec 6. Williams v. Smith, M.R. Tennant, Aberavon  
Still, Sarah, Grove lane, Camberwell. Dec 6. Sayers v. Ripley, M.R. Lewis, New inn, Strand  
Sutcliffe, Isaac, Halifax, out of business. Dec 3. Parkinson v. Knight, V.C. Bacon. Buxton, Halifax  
White, James, Somers Mews, Gloucester place, Jdoncaster. Dec 6. Tidy v. Broad, V.C. Bacon. Bicknell and Horton, Edgware rd

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Nov 8, 1878.

Baker, John, Ludgate-hill, Grocer's Assistant. Dec 8. Jones, Hart st, Bloomsbury sq  
Barber, George Henry, Southampton. Nov 11. Sharp and Co, Southwicks

Bell, John William, New-inn, Strand, Solicitor. Dec 5. Abbott and Co, New-inn  
Bliss, Joseph, Worthing, Sussex, Gent. Dec 1. Hanhart and Gilman, Southampton st, Bloomsbury sq  
Bravo, Florence, Eastney, Southampton. Jan 1. Clarkes and Co, Granary House, Old Broad st  
Cantini, Luigi, Wimpole st, Courier. Dec 31. Parson and Lee, Abchurch House, Sherborne lane  
Clark, Sir James Jeff, Warwick sq, Jan 31. Jennings and Co, Whitehall place, Westminster  
Chamberlain, Olivia Ann, Hammersmith rd. Dec 31. Spann, Verulam building, Gray's-inn  
Covendale, Seth, Pickering, York, Wine and Spirit Merchant. Dec 7. Whitehead, Pickering  
Dark, Matilda, St. John's Wood rd. Jan 1. Saxton and Morgan, Somerset st, Portland sq  
Evans, George, Dawes lane, Waltham Green, Market Gardener. Dec 10. Blachford and Co, College Hill, Cannon st  
Eyre, Elizabeth, Manchester. Dec 17. Diggles and Ogden, Manchester  
Farbridge, John Henry, Newman's crt, Cornhill, Wine Merchant. Dec 21. Sherman, Little Tower st  
Fleming, Thomas, Mile End rd, Builder. Dec 11. Baylis and Pearce, Church crt Chambers, Old Jewry  
Fisher, Jane Elizabeth, Harrogate, York. Dec 9. Layton and Co, Budge row  
Goodman, Rachel, Hanover terrace, Regent's Park. Dec 24. Capron and Co, Saville st, Conduit st  
Green, Edward Hamilton, Old Burlington st, Tailor. Nov 30. Carr and Co, Vigo st  
Halfax, Ellen, Shimpling, Suffolk. Dec 23. Sparkes and Sons, Bury St. Edmunds  
Harrison, Betty, Bath. Dec 6. Stone and Co, Bath  
Harrison, William, Bath, Grocer. Dec 6. Stones and Co, Bath  
Hewetson, John, Hull, Esq. Dec 10. Greenbank, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet st  
Holland-Corbett, Francis, Crophorne, Worcester, Esq. Dec 31. Martin, Pershore  
Irving, John, Soulby, Cumberland, Gent. Dec 20. Raven and Co, Queen Victoria st  
Jackson, Ralph, Kingston-upon-Hull, Gent. Jan 1. Middlemiss and Pearce, Hull  
Jennings, Ellen, Bushey Heath, Herts. Dec 2. Wontars and Sons, Cloak lane  
Kent, Sarah Ann, Great Portland st, Milliner. Nov 30. Frederick McFie, Oxford st  
Kerr, John Mussett, Heigham, Norwich, Gent. Feb 1. Blake and Co, Norwich  
Little, Mary, Norfolk terrace, Fulham. Dec 29. Hare, Edith Grove, Fulham rd  
Lewis, Frederick Mortimer, Bexley, Kent, Esq. Dec 5. Abbott and Co, New-inn, Strand  
Malby, Jane, Southwell, Nottingham. Dec 31. Kirkland, Southwell  
Marshall, Thomas, Althorpe, Lincoln, Grocer. Dec 18. Sharp, Epworth  
Martin, James, Lombard st, Banker. Dec 5. Stevens, Queen Victoria st  
Matthews, Edward, Oxford st, Lithographer. Dec 31. Harcourt and Co, Moorgate st  
Milns, John, Microft, York, Clothier. Dec 30. Evans, Ashton-under-Lyne  
Norcott, William, Peckham Rye Com, Surrey, Gent. Jan 1. Thompson and Co, Road Lane, Fenchurh st  
Van Oven, Rachel, Hanover terrace, Regent's Park. Dec 24. Capron and Co, Savile place, Conduit st  
Plowden, Charles Chichele, Chisichurst, Kent, Esq. Jan 5. Collyer and Co, Bedford row  
Porcher, Augustus Edwin, Captain R.N., Chester sq. Dec 25. David and Burch, Spring Gardens  
Say, Fredric, Heigham, Norwich, Gent. Feb 1. Blake and Co, Norwich  
Strugnell, Frederic Wells, Carlton rd, Maida Vale. Dec 29. Moore, Fornival's-inn  
Taplin, Elizabeth, Hillington Heath, Hillington. Dec 14. Mercer, Uxbridge  
Thatcher, Eleanor, Northfleet, Kent. Dec 1. Thatcher, Bennett's-hill, Doctor's commons  
Thickbroom, Ruth Noe, Marlborough villas, Ealing. Dec 1. Pattison and Co, Queen Victoria st  
Waring, Samuel, Kingston-upon-Hull, Gent. Dec 24. Thorney, Kingston-upon-Hull  
West, Thomas, Ludgate-hill, Jeweller. Dec 25. Criddle, Bishopsgate st, within  
Wheelwright, Hannah, Whitehaven. Dec 12. Brockbank and Co, Whitehaven  
Williams, Eliza, St. Columb, Cornwall. Jan 1. Whitefield, St. Columb  
Williamson, William Blizard, Senr., Worcester, Tin Plate Worker. Dec 31. Southall, Worcester  
Wythes, Francis, Ravenenden House, nr Bedford, Gent. Feb 1. Rivers Gracchurst ch

TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1878.

Barber, John, Broadway, Stratford, Confectioner. Dec 24. Hilsary and Taylor, Fenchurch buildings  
Bennett, William, Sawley, Derby, Esq. Dec 31. Robotham, St. Alkmund's, Derby  
Burgess, Edward, Park rd, North Acton. Dec 15. Bohm, Old Jewry  
Cave, Walter, Exeter, Esq. Jan 10. Merriman and Co, Austin Friars  
Cheer, James, Longworth, Berks, Farmer. Dec 31. Graham and Son, Abingdon  
Clarke, Augustus, Lee, Kent, General in Her Majesty's Indian Army. Dec 25. Minet and Co, New Broad st  
Coghlan, Rev John Cole, Chapel place, Cavendish sq, Clerk. Dec 31. Farrer and Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields  
Davies, Richard, Llanelly, Carmarthen, Grocer. Dec 14. Howell, Llanelli

Dean, Joseph, Birkenshaw, York, Woolstapler. Dec 31. Humble, Bradford  
Dyer, William, Weymouth, Coal Merchant. Dec 9. Howard, Weymouth  
Goods, Joseph Alfred, Nutford, Suffolk, Farmer. Dec 24. Walton, Woodbridge  
Hare, Marcus Augustus Stanley, Abbots Kerswell, Devon, Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy. Jan 1. Hooper and Michelmores, Newton Abbott  
Hill, William, Leigh, Lancashire, Carrier. Dec 16. Wood and Co., Manchester  
Hook, James, Tenterden, Kent, Farmer. Jan 1. Mace, Tenterden  
Horsell, John, Atkinson place, Brixton, Gent. Feb 13. Fraser, Furnival's-inn  
Hull, Jane Charlotte, Hove, Brighton. Dec 14. Beauchamp, Walbrook  
Kirkham, Tom Wild, Stanage Grange, Derby, Farmer. Dec 6. Holland and Righy, Ashbourne  
Marshall, Sarah Ann, Apperley Bridge, nr Leeds. Dec 4. Greaves and Taylor, Bradford  
Moyses, George, Harborough, Stafford, Gent. Dec 10. Mason, Birmingham  
Nixon, William, Plumber's-row, Whitechapel, Ironmonger. Dec 10. Emmanuel Parkin, 22 Queen's cottages, East Ferry rd, Poplar  
Penn, John, Lee, Kent, Esq. Dec 31. Hill and Son, Old Broad st  
Pidgin, Daniel, Weymouth, Grocer. Dec 9. Howard, Weymouth  
Rees, John, Llanbadoc, Carmarthenshire, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors General of Hospitals. Dec 15. Thomas and Browne, Carmarthen  
Roe, John, Wellesley st, Euston sq, Beer Retailer. Jan 1. Gtsway Bush lane  
Saunders, John Hall, Murray st, Hoxton, Gent. Dec 20. Saunders, Portland Villas, Hempested  
Sharp, John, South Shore, Gateshead, Ship Owner. Dec 2. Kenmire, Gateshead  
Simson, Edward, Fawkham, Surrey, Dispenser at Guy's Hospital. Dec 17. Jennings, Mire et Temple  
Stilwell, Edward Swift, Barbican, Gold and Silver Wire Drawer. Jan 1.  
Baylis and Pearce, Church et, Old Jewry  
Travis, Harry, Widnes, Joiner. Dec 16. Kirby and Woolcock, Leicestershire  
White, Charles, Beaminster, Dorset, Farmer. Dec 9. Howard, Weymouth  
Whitham, Joseph Shipton, Ashborne, Derby, Gent. Jan 1. Holland and Righy, Ashbourne  
Yates, George, Salisbury House, nr Liverpool, Gent. Dec 20. Banks and Kendall, Prenton

**Bankrupts.**

FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1878.

**Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.**

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Blackford, Hattie, Charles street, Grosvenor square, no occupation. Pet Nov 12. Hazlitt. Nov 27 at 11.  
Colls, Henry, Sun street, Finsbury, Leather Merchant. Pet Nov 12. Hazlitt. Nov 27 at 1.  
Schmidt, Charles, Stratford, Essex, Engineer. Pet Nov 13. Pepys. Dec 4 at 12  
Watling, Alfred, Great Sutton street, Clerkenwell, Bent Timber Manufacturer. Pet Nov 14. Pepys. Dec 4 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Albinson, Charles Francis, Bolton, Lancashire, Licensed Pawnbroker. Pet Nov 12. Holden. Bolton, Nov 28 at 11  
Capell, Tress, Stow, Nine Churches, Northampton, Baker. Pet Nov 9. Dennis. Northampton, Nov 30 at 3  
Farshaw, John, Leigh, Lancashire, Fruit Dealer. Pet Nov 11. Holden. Bolton, Nov 27 at 11  
Gale, Edwin, Batley, York, Canvas and Bale Merchant. Pet Nov 12. Nelson. Dewsbury, Nov 28 at 12  
Goodhew, Daniel, Stockbury, Kent, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 12. Sondamore, Maidstone, Nov 25 at 2  
Jervis, John, Huime, Lancaster, Beer Retailer. Pet Nov 13. Hulton. Salford, Nov 27 at 11  
Orbison, John Ezekiel, Wenhampton, Suffolk, Farmer. Pet Nov 11. Worleidge. Great Yarmouth, Nov 28 at 11  
Pain, William, Hastings, Saddler. Pet Nov 9. Young. Hastings, Nov 30 at 10.30  
Riches, Orlando, Cafield, Norfolk, Butcher. Pet Nov 11. Cooke. Norwich, Nov 26 at 12  
Robertson, John, Manchester, Slave Merchant. Pet Nov 11. Lister. Manchester, Dec 2 at 11  
Shaw, Thomas, Church Gresley, Derby, Collier. Pet Nov 11. Hubert. Burton-on-Trent, Nov 27 at 1.30  
Wadd, John Harris, Mountsorrel, Leicester, no occupation. Pet Nov 13. Ingram. Leicester, Nov 28 at 12  
Walton, John, Blackheath, Kent. Pet Nov 12. Pitt-Taylor. Greenwich, Nov 29 at 2

TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1878.

**Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.**

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Morton, James, and Alexander Taylor, Glasgow, and George yard, Lombard st, Merchants. Pet Nov 16. Braugham. Dec 4 at 1.30  
To Surrender in the Country.  
James, Robert Squire, Witney, Surrey, Farmer. Pet Nov 14. White. Guildford, Dec 3 at 3  
Savage, Mark Anthony, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Surgeon. Pet Nov 14. Mortimer. Newcastle, Dec 5 at 2  
Seliers, William, Henry, Crawshawbooth, Lancashire, Wine Dealer. Pet Nov 15. Bolton. Blackburn, Dec 5 at 11

**PANCRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**

FRIDAY, Nov 16, 1878.

Boissie, Alfred, Arundel street, Haymarket, Perfumer. Nov 8

Griffiths, James Loveday, Liverpool, Glass Dealer. Nov 13  
Spencer, Charles, Camomile street. Nov 12  
Varnum, James, Great Suffolk street, Borough, Licensed Victualler. Nov 12

TUESDAY, Nov 19, 1878.

Latham, Frederick Day, Dunstable, out of business. Nov 16  
Maitland, William, Conduit st, Regent st, Military Outfitter. Nov 12  
Mangle, Charles Edward, Lieut 40th Foot. Nov 14

**Liquidations by Arrangement.****FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.**

FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1878.

Abrahams, Moses, Houndsditch, Importer of Fancy Goods. Dec 4 at 2 at offices of Andrews and Mason, Ironmonger lane, Cheapside. Pass, Queen st, Cheapside

Alcock, Charles, Kingston-upon-Hull, Provision Dealer. Nov 25 at 3 at offices of Jackson, Imperial chambers, Bowalley lane, Kingston-upon-Hull

Alcock, William, Nottingham, Carter. Dec 9 at 3 at offices of Cranch and Stroud, Low pavement, Nottingham  
Allen, Stephen, Yatredowdig, Glamorgan, Haulier. Nov 26 at 11 at offices of James, Canon st, Aberdare

Alston, James, and John Henry Alston, Accrington, Lancashire, English Timber Merchants. Nov 26 at 3 at the Leger Hotel, King William st, Blackburn, Holland, Blackburn

Amos, Samuel, Iron Action, Gloucester, Dealer. Nov 20 at 12 at offices of Taylor and Co, Broad st, Bristol. Bennett, Bristol

Archer, George Sidney, Glas-horn-e yard, Aldergate st, Silk Dresser. Dec 5 at 3 at offices of Lawrence and Co, Old Jewry chambers

Armstrong, John Low, Mount st, Grosvenor sq, Fish Salesman. Dec 2 at 12 at offices of Preston, Mark lane

Aspel, John Crowson, Loughborough, Milliner. Nov 30 at 10.30 at offices of Deane and Hand, Market place, Loughborough

Atkin, William, Bensham, Gateshead, Builder. Nov 28 at 2 at offices of Pybus, Dean st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Atkinson, James, Retford, Nottingham, Grocer. Nov 22 at 11 at offices of Bascoby, Grove st, Retford

Ball, Thomas, Goose Gate, Nottingham, Milliner. Dec 3 at 12 at offices of Ball, Middle pavement, Nottingham

Balmforth, Richard Marsden, Westgate, Halifax, Jeweller. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Garrod, Barum Top, Halifax

Barker, John and William Finch, Harpurhey, Manchester, Builders. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Partington and Allen, Townhall buildings, King st, Manchester

Barlow, Thomas, son, Birmingham, Frutterer. Nov 29 at 12 at offices of Eaden, Bennett's hill, Birmingham

Barton, Robert, Northampton, Shoe Manufacturer. Nov 29 at 12 at offices of Hensman, St Giles's st, Northampton

Barton, William, Ashton-le-Mackerfield, Lancashire, Provision Dealer. Nov 28 at 11 at offices of Stuart, King st, Wigan

Bartram, John William, Sheffield, P. wder Flask Manufacturer. Nov 26 at 3 at offices of Smith and Co, Bank st, Sheffield

Bateman, John, Sedgfield, Durham, Hay Dealer. Nov 26 at 1 at offices of Garbutt and Fawcett, Finkle st, Stockton-on-Tees

Bawcutt, Henry Jeffs, Droitwich, Worcester, Grocer. Nov 28 at 12 at offices of Corbett, Avenue House, the Cross, Worcester, Slick, Droitwich

Benn, Mary Ann, Bradford, Draper. Nov 28 at 11 at offices of Singleton, New Booth st, Bradford

Bentham, William, Standish-with-Langtree, Lancashire, Grocer. Nov 26 at 11 at offices of France, Church gate, Wigan

Bentley, Albert Strickland, Harrogate, York, Bleacher. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Pickering, South Parade, Leeds

Berriman, Francis, Lociston, York, Farmer. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Whitehead, Hungate, Pickering

Bliss, David John, Rockingham st, Newington-causeway, Gas Fitter's Assistant. Nov 23 at 12 at offices of Moss, Gracechurch st

Blundin, John Seager, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Provision Merchant. Dec 2 at 11 at offices of Joyce, Sea st, Newton

Booth, Robert, Widnes, Lancashire, Clothier. Nov 28 at 2 at offices of Tyre and Husband, Victoria rd, Widnes

Brierley, Mary Ann, Higher Broughton, Manchester, Provision Dealer. Nov 21 at 3 at offices of Potter and Lowe, Mosley st, Manchester

Brown, James, Blackpool, Furature Broker. Dec 10 at 11 at the Shelley Arms, Fisher gate, Preston. Morgan, Blackpool

Browning, Robert, Horncastle rd, Holloway, News Agent. Nov 22 at 3 at offices of Cooper, Chavercy lane

Buller, Henry, Hastings, Builder. Nov 27 at 12 at offices of Savery, Trinity st, Hastings

Bywater, John, Nantyglo, Monmouth, Grocer's Assistant. Nov 23 at 11 at offices of Morgan, Albert Chambers, High st, Cardiff

Carlyle, Walter Jardine, Harrington, Cumberland, Draper. Dec 2 at 2 at offices of McElvie, Sandhills lane, Whitehaven

Chadwick, Herbert Brentnall, Ilkston, Derby, General Dealer. Nov 29 at 12 at offices of Brittle, St Peter's Chambers, St Peter's gate, Nottingham

Chappell, John, Caunton, Nottingham, Farmer. Nov 29 at 12 at offices of Kirkland, Southwell

Clybourn, Joseph, Eastoeach, Wine Merchant. Nov 22 at 3 at offices of Maniere, Bakers st, Oxford st

Coe, Maria Elizabeth, Southend, Essex. Nov 29 at 11 at the King's Head Inn, Rochford. Wood and Sons, Rochford

Cooper, Edwin, Dewsberry, Green-grocer. Nov 29 at 11 at offices of Shaw, Bond st, Dewsberry

Corbin, George, Haslingden, Eatting houses keeper. Nov 28 at 12 at the Green Dragon's Hotel, Havelock rd, Hastings. Jones, Hastings

Crook, Joseph, Ormskirk, Lancashire, Brewer. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Sheppard and Dore, Lord st, Liverpool

Craven, John Steer, Lawishaw, Kent, Grocer. Nov 27 at 12 at offices of Hudson, Farrel's inn, Ilford

Darbyshire, John, Wigan, Colliery Proprietor. Nov 29 at 11 at offices of France, Church gate, Wigan

Davies, David, Holywell, Flint, Baker. Nov 25 at 1 at the Railway Hotel, Prestatyn. Roberts, Rhyl.

Draper, James, Stowmarket, Suffolk, Silversmith. Dec 6 at 12 at the Crown and Anchor Hotel, Westgate st, Ipswich. Gudgeon

Edan, Alfred Louis, Upper Baker st, Estate Agent. Nov 23 at 12 at offices of Torry, Basinghall st. Gibbons, Basinghall st.

Edwards, John, Bridgwater, Coachbuilder. Nov 29 at 3 at the Grand Hotel, Bristol. Rod and Cook, Bridgwater.

Entenmann, William, Mile End rd, Baker. Nov 23 at 4 at offices of Young and Sons, Mare lane.

Evans, John, Ferndale, Glamorgan, Collier. Nov 28 at 10 at offices of Bassett, High st, Pontypool.

Evans, William, Pendleton, Lancashire, Joiner. Nov 29 at 11 at offices of Sutton and Elliott, Fountain st, Manchester.

Fairbrother, Henry John, Lichfield, Stafford, Locksmith. Nov 28 at 11 at offices of Stanley, Bridge st, Walsall.

Fearn, Benjamin, Barnsley, Rag Merchant. Nov 28 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Barnsley. Gill and Hall, Wakefield.

Forrester, Ingram John, Hastings, Plumber. Nov 27 at 12 at the Law Institution, Chancery lane. Jones, Hastings.

Gabb, George John Wilkins, Longney, Gloucester, Blacksmith. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Haines, St John's lane, Gloucester.

Gibbons, Joseph William, Oldbrow, Worcester, Farmer. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Fallows, Cherry st, Birmingham.

Gibson, Robert George, Kingston-upon-Hull, Ironmonger. Nov 28 at 2 at offices of Eckering, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull. Barker, Hull.

Gifford, John, Jun, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Fishmonger. Dec 3 at 11 at offices of Gwynne and Stokes, Crackwill st, Tenby.

Gilbert, John, North Collingham, Nottingham, Farmer. Nov 28 at 2 at offices of Pratt and Hodgkinson, Newark-upon-Trent.

Gosling, Alfred, Birmingham, Timber Merchant. Nov 29 at 2.30 at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham. Horton and Co., Birmingham.

Gould, Edward, Bunting, Bristol, Beer Retailer. Nov 23 at 12 at offices of Eassey, the Guildhall, Broad st, Bristol.

Griffith, Robert, Penygroes, Carnarvon, Joiner. Nov 26 at 1 at the Star's Head Inn, Penygroes. Bress and Co., Pwllheli.

Groves, Edward, Hanley, Leeds, Surgeon. Nov 28 at 11 at offices of Barrell and Pickard, Albion st, Leeds. Tennant.

Hanson, Henry Isaac, Macclesfield, Monmouth, Clothier. Nov 30 at 1 at offices of Simmons and Potts, Church st, Macclesfield.

Henn, Charles, Middlesex st, Whitechapel, Baker. Dec 3 at 3 at offices of Aird, Eastcheap.

Hilton, Caleb Samuel, Skelmersdale, Lancashire, Doctor of Medicine. Dec 3 at 3 at offices of Cox and Jackson, London st, Southampton.

Hine, John Petty, Limminster, Woolen Cloth Manufacturer. Nov 26 at 2 at offices of Dunning and Co., Shannan court, Corn st, Bristol.

Hixon, William Henry, Chipping Campden, Gloucester, out of business. Nov 29 at 3 at the Acorn Hotel, Temple st, Birmingham. Crosby, Banbury.

Holloway, George O'Connor, Kidderminster, Builder. Nov 26 at 11 at the Black Horse Hotel, Mill st, Kidderminster. Johnson and Co., Birmingham.

Hood, George, Redcar, York, Printer. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Balk and Parrington, Post Office chambers, Marton rd, Middlesborough.

Hunier, John, Middlesborough, Auctioneer. Nov 28 at 2.30 at offices of Bainbridge and Burley, Corporation Hall, Middlesborough.

Johnson, James, North Shields, Builder. Nov 30 at 11 at offices of Duncan and Duncan, Market place, South Shields.

Jones, John, St Briavels, Gloucester, Farmer. Nov 29 at 2 at offices of Baldwyn and Morgan, Chepstow. Lawrence, Newport.

Jones, Henry Frederick, Manchester, Merchant. Dec 4 at 3 at offices of Grundy and Co., Booth street, Manchester.

Kershaw, John, Belmont Sharples, Lancaster, Publican. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Robinson, Townhall square, Bolton.

Kirk, George, Nottingham, Grocer. Dec 3 at 3 at offices of Lees, Middle pavement, Nottingham.

Lampard, James, Weaver street, Bethnal Green, Brick Mould Maker. Nov 26 at 12 at offices of Geaunt, Bishopsgate street Without.

Lawrence, Henry, Manager, and Sabina Lawrence, Milliner, Oxford street. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Cronin and Elvira, Southampton street, Bimcisbury.

Lee, William Francis, Wollaston, Salop, Farmer. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Chandler, Talbot chambers, Shrewsbury.

Lee, Robert, and Robert Lee, Jun, Falmouth, Ship and Boat Builders. Nov 29 at 12 at offices of Jenkins, Post Office buildings, Falmouth.

Lempriere, Henry, Pembury, Kent, Farmer. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Stone and Simpkin, Church road Tunbridge Wells.

Lines, Martin, Quemmetro, Wiltshire, Wheelwright. Nov 29 at 1 at the White Hart Hotel, Calne, Bartrum, Bath.

Lloyd, John, Barrow-in-Furness, Grocer. Dec 3 at 11 at the Imperial Hotel, Barrow-in-Furness. Sims, Barrow-in-Furness.

Longdon, John, General Sheffield, Ironfounder. Nov 29 at 4 at offices of Burdekin and Co., Norfolk street, Sheffield.

Machell, Smith, Earlestone, York, Rug Manufacturer. Dec 5 at 2 at offices of Scholes and Son, Leeds road, Dewsbury.

Mason, Samuel, Ridley road, Dalton, Upholsterer. Dec 2 at 2.30 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham street, Brighten and Co., Bishopton street.

Mathes, Frederick, Carr street, Stepney, Baker. Nov 27 at 4 at offices of Young and Sons, Marx lane.

Mayer, Ralph, Hanley, Stafford, Boot and Shoe Dealer. Nov 23 at 11 at Royal Hotel, Crewe. Ashmole, Hanley.

Mayland, William, Regent street, Photographer. Nov 29 at 2 at offices of Earshaw and Co., Marx lane.

McGrath, James, Liverpool, Provision Dealer. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Bartlett, Dale street, Liverpool.

McGrew, Alexander, Liverpool, Grocer. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Carmichael, Lord street, Liverpool. Norden and Mason, Liverpool.

Milburn, William, Praze, Cornwall, Boot and Shoemaker. Dec 2 at 2 at office of Dale, Chapel street, Penzance.

More, William, Morecombe, Lancaster, Hotel Proprietor. Nov 28 at 1 at Midland Hotel, Morecambe. Thompson, Kendal.

Moxey, William, Ormskirk, Lancaster, Joiner. Nov 28 at 2 at offices of Tomkins, Central Chambers, South Castle street, Liverpool.

Neale, Thomas, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Draper. Dec 4 at 11 at White Bull Hotel, Church street, Blackburn. Eastham, Clitheroe.

Neseda, Stephen, Kennet road, Paddington, Professor of Music. Nov 23 at 12 at offices of Verne, Metropolitan Chambers, New Broad street.

Noyce, Sydney, Newton Abbott, Devon, General Dealer. Nov 28 at 11 at Bude Haven Hotel, Sidwell street, Exeter. Croad, Newton Abbot.

Oerton, William, Walmsley, Currier. Nov 29 at 11 at Exchange Room, High street, Walsall. Wilkinson and Gillespie.

Oldacre, Ralph Thomas, Willesley, Leicester, Farmer. Dec 3 at 2.30 at Royal Hotel, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Cheshire, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Owbridge, Arthur James, King's-on-Hull, Draper. Nov 25 at 2 at Queen's Hotel, Wellington street, Lead. Laverack, Hull.

Packer, Edwin, Bristol, Beer Bettler. Nov 28 at 12 at Guildhall, Broad street, Bristol. Essary.

Parker, Charles Bayley, Birkenhead, Public Accountant. Dec 6 at 2 at offices of Cooper and Co., Union court, Castle street, Liverpool.

Parnell, Henry, Walsall, Nurseryman. Nov 28 at 11 at George Hotel, Walsall. Bill, Walsall.

Parsons, Richard, Bradford, York, Venetian Blind Manufacturer. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Noll, Kirkgate, Bradford.

Payne, Matthew, Kettering, Northampton, Engineer. Nov 25 at 2 at offices of Toller, Montagu street, Kettering.

Pettet, David Walter, Horner rd, Walsall. Womble, Confectioner. Nov 28 at 4 at 133, Holborn. Yorke, Warwick st, Regent st.

Phillips, William, West Bromwich, C. al Merchant. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Stokes and Harper, Priory st, Dudley.

Price, John, Menai Bridge, Anglesey, Grocer. Nov 26 at 2 at offices of Robert, Bangor.

Price, Richard, Shrewsbury, Builder. Nov 28 at 11 at offices of Morris, Swan hill, Shrewsbury.

Prowse, Oliver John, Caine, Wiltshire, Journeyman Harness maker. Nov 27 at 2 at the Temperance Caffe-house, Market Hill, Caine. Smith, Melksham.

Puddy, James, and Lucy Puddy, Highbridge, Burnham, Somerset.

Grocers. Nov 28 at 2 at the George Hotel, Highbridge. Reed and Cook, Bridgwater.

Pugh, Frederick, Knighton, Radnor, Builder. Nov 29 at 11 at offices of Green and Peters, Knighton.

Pulcifer, Ebenezer, Nottingham, Watchmaker. Nov 27 at 11 at offices of Stevenson, Weekday cross, Nottingham.

Ridge, William, Guisborough, York, Builder. Dec 5 at 1 at the Town-hall, Guisborough. Trevor, Guisborough.

Read, John William, Nottingham, Tailor. Nov 27 at 12 at offices of Britton, St Peter's chambers, St Peter's gate.

Reeves, Alfred, Honley-on-Thames, Farmer. Nov 28 at 1 at offices of Tidy and Tidy, Friar st, Reading.

Reeves, Samuel William, Thame's Ditton, Surrey, New paper Reporter. Nov 29 at 1 at offices of Watkin, Gray's inn sq.

Rice, Robert, Russell st, Bermondsey, out of business. Nov 26 at 2 at offices of Oliver, Bond court, Walbrook.

Richardson, Edward William, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Builder. Dec 4 at 2 at offices of Damant and Son, West Cowes.

Richardson, John, Gaultby, Leicester, Farmer. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Owston and Dickinson, Friar lane, Leicester.

Robert, Louis, Birmingham, Commission Agent. Nov 27 at 11 at offices of Solomon, Ann st, Birmingham.

Rydell, Thomas, Great Malvern, Worcester, Cab Proprietor. Dec 2 at 12 at the Union hotel, Great Malvern. Piper, Ledbury.

Schofield, James, Rochehall, Saddler. Nov 28 at 2.30 at offices of Brierley, Butts avenue, Rochehall.

Sermon, John, Bradford, York, Boot Maker. Nov 27 at 10 at offices of Peel and Gaunt, Chapel lane, Bradford.

Searing, Emma, Winchester st, Mile End New Town. Nov 27 at 11 at offices of Hicks, Grove rd, Victoria park.

Shaw, Robert, Sunderland, Painter. Nov 26 at 11 at offices of Robinson, West Sunnyside, Sunderland.

Shephard, George Ebenezer, Middlesborough, Watchmaker. Nov 27 at 12 at offices of Farr, Colmore row, Birmingham.

Shield, George Robertson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Woollen Draper. Nov 27 at 3 at the George Hotel, Huddersfield. Hoyle and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Slack, Thomas, Philpot, Derby, Grocer. Dec 4 at 11.30 at the Victoria Hotel, City Cross, Thurman, Alfreton.

Smith, William, Hereford, out of business. Nov 30 at 1 at the Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford. Piper, Ledbury.

Stafford, James, Barrington rd, Brixton, Boot Maker. Nov 25 at 11 at offices of Page, Newington butts.

Statter, John, Liverpool, Cotton Salesman. Dec 4 at 3 at offices of Barrell and Co., Lord st, Liverpool.

Stevens, George, Easton, Hants, Farmer. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Bailey and White, Jewry st, Winchester.

Stretton, Richard, Bradford, Lancashire, Builder. Nov 29 at 2 at offices of Gardner, Cooper st, Manchester.

Taylor, Henry, Leeds, Builder. Nov 28 at 2 at the Law Institution, Albion place, Leeds. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

Tebbit, Llewellyn, Chesterfield, Cambridge. Farmer. Nov 29 at 11 at offices of Ellison and Co., Alexandra st, Petty Cury.

Tenney, Robert, Winterton, Lincoln, Farmer. Nov 27 at 11 at the Railways Inn, Barnsley. Priestley, Barton-on-Humber.

Teychenne, Jean Benjamin, Birmingham, Bedding Manufacturer. Dec 5 at 11 at offices of Hornblower and Hadley, Waterlo st, Birmingham.

Thomas, Edward, Wern Ystrifer, Glamorgan, Tailor. Nov 27 at 12 at offices of Charles, the Parade, Neath.

Thomas, George, Chatteris, Cambridge, Carrot Salesman. Dec 3 at 3 at offices of Richardson, Chatteris.

Thornton, Charles, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer. Nov 29 at 11 at offices of Wells and Hind, Fletchergate, Nottingham.

Thwaites, Anthony, Gosforth, Northumberland, Oil Merchant. Nov 28 at 11 at offices of Aydon, St John's chambers, Grainger st west, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Todd, George, Rugeley, Stafford, Plumber. Nov 28 at 11 at the Albion Inn, Albion st, Rugeley. Kent, Longton.

Trolley, Thomas, Leices er, Painter. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Wright and Hincks, Belvoir st, Leicester.

Turnbull, Jonathan, Moulton Gaugate, Lincoln, Farmer. Nov 27 at 2 at the White Hart Hotel, Spalding. Maples, Spalding.

Vowler, Rev Samuel Nicholson, Tiverton. Nov 28 at 1 at the Clarence Hotel, Exeter. Ward, Bristol.

Ward, John William Albert, Great Marylebone st, Fishmonger. Nov 28 at 2 at offices of Andrews and Mason, Ironmonger lane. Angell and Co, Gresham st.

Wilson, John Bassett, Youlthorpe-cum-Gowthorpe, York, Farmer. Nov 30 at 2.30 at the Feathers Hotel, Peckington. Eldridge and Stephenson

Watts, William, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, Shoemaking Smith. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Rowley, Temple row, Birmingham

Welch, Frederick, Kentish Town rd, Baker. Nov 29 at 4 at offices of Young and Sons, Kentish lane

West, George, Foleshill, Warwick, Licensed Victualler. Nov 28 at 11 at offices of Hughes and Masser, Little Park st, Coventry

Whitaker, James, Sandbach, Cheshire, Grocer. Nov 28 at 11 at offices of Pointon, Albert st, Crewe

Wilkinson, John, Hulme, Stretford, Merchant. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Brett and Craven, Kennedy st, Manchester

Williams, William Wynne, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Tailor. Dec 2 at 2 at the Queen's Hotel, Railway Station, Chester. Barber, Bangor

Wilson, John, Liverpool, Boot Dealer. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Norton and Mason, Victoria st, Liverpool

Wilson, John, Liverpool, Leather Dealer. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Norton and Mason, Victoria st, Liverpool

Yate, John, Malton, York, Draper. Nov 27 at 11 at offices of Bartliff, Market place, Malton

TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1878.

Ainsord, Lawrence, Manchester, Costume Skirt Manufacturer. Dec 9 at 3 at offices of Salter and Co, Booth st, Manchester

Auster, Simon, Oxford, Florist. Dec 2 at 12 at offices of Bickerton, 3 Michael's chambers, Ship st, Oxford

Auden, William, Altringham, Cheshire, Painter. Dec 6 at 3 at offices of Hindle and Co, Mount st, Albert sq, Manchester

Allison, William, Manchester, Berlin Wool Dealer. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Dommett, Gresham st, Fox, Manchester

Ball, Freeman, Finedon, Northampton, Builder. Nov 20 at 12 at offices of Girling, Market sq, Wellingborough. Bond, Wellingborough

Ball, William, Sheerness, Tobaconist. Nov 30 at 11 at 11, Ordnance terrace, Catham, Norman

Ballard, Benjamin Beaken, Ashen villa, Wandsworth, out of business. Nov 29 at 2 at offices of Marchant and Co, Ludgate hill

Barker, Samuel, Pendleton, Lancashire, Painter. Dec 4 at 3 at offices of Potter and Lowe, Moat st, Manchester

Barker, Henry, Draycot, Kempey, Worcester, Blacksmith. Nov 26 at 11 at offices of Tree and Son, High st, Worcester

Beale, Alfred, Wellington, Northampton, Currier. Nov 30 at 12 at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. Heygate, Wellingborough

Bon, Thomas Joseph, Vere st, Lincoln's inn fields, Licensed Victualler. Dec 3 at 2 at offices of Sperring, King William st, Christmas, Walthamstow

Bird, Worley, West Kington, Wilts, Yeoman. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Campbell and Salmon, St Stephen st, Bristol

Bott, William, Middlesbrough, Innkeeper. Nov 29 at 2 at offices of Teale, Albert rd, Middlesbrough

Brown, Robert, Baldoak, Horfords, Ironmonger. Dec 4 at 3 at the Rose and Crown Hotel, Baldoak, Times, Hitchin

Selby, John Henry Murnane, Southampton, Music Hall Manager. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Shuttle and Nockolds, Portland st, Southampton

Booth, Walter, and Henry Booth, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Manufacturers of Earthenware. Dec 3 at 12 at the Queen's Hotel, Hanley

Paddock and Sons, Hanley

Bowes, Oliver, Hartlepool, Confectioner. Dec 3 at 3 at offices of Todd, Town Wall, Hartlepool

Broadbord, Samuel, Davenham, Cheshire, Timber Merchant. Dec 5 at 11 at the Crews Arms Hotel, Crewe. Fletcher, Northwich

Brewer, George, Birmingham, Beer Retailer. Nov 29 at 11 at offices of Simmonds, Bennet's hill, Birmingham

Bridges, Eliza Mary, Manchester, Milliner. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Whitworth, St James sq, Manchester. Neilson, Manchester

Buck, Charles, Red Lion st, Clerkenwell, Electro Plater. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Cooper, Chancery lane

Cairn, James, Wigton, Draper. Dec 2 at 11 at the Clarence Hotel, Wigton, Sturt, Wigton

Carr, John, Askern, York, Saddler. Dec 3 at 11 at offices of Griggsby, Baxter gate, Doncaster

Church, John Augustus, Sibley, Leicester, Baker. Dec 10 at 12 at offices of Goode and Clifford, Baxter gate, Loughborough

Clements, John, King's Norton, Worcester, Fruiterer. Nov 30 at 11 at offices of Hawkes and Weeks, Temple st, Birmingham

Cove, John, Ladsway, Birmingham, Grocer. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Aquas, Cherry st, Birmingham

Clybourn, Joseph, Eastgate, Wine Merchant. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Mascole, Berners st, Oxford at 10, Gashouse

Cockerell, William, Gateshead, Merchant Tailor. Nov 28 at 12 at offices of Robson, West st, Gateshead

Collins, Jacob, Cheshington, Surrey, Farmer. Dec 10 at 12 at offices of Hudson, Furnival's Inn, H. Horn

Coxon, Rev Marmaduke John, Thorpe Malor, Northampton. Nov 20 at 2 at the Royal Hotel, Market place, Kettering. Shoemsmith, Newland

Cooper, George, Darlington, Draper. Dec 3 at 12 at the Station Hotel, York. Steavenson and Meek, Darlington

Coxon, Joseph, West Hartlepool, Joiner. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Simpson, Church st, West Hartlepool

Crabb, Abraham, Exchange building, Outler st, Houndsditch, General Dealer. Dec 3 at 3 at offices of Green, Queen st

Cripps, William, Jun, Witton Gilbert, Durham, Grocer. Dec 2 at 11 at 10, Saddler st, Durham. Chambers

Cripps, Alfred John, Medway rd, North Bow, Merchant. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of McLachlan, Metropolis of Amber, Bread st

Davis, Daniel, Penddarren, Glamorgan, Blocklayer. Nov 27 at 11 at offices of Lewis, Gisbeland st, Merthyr Tydfil

Davies, Henry, Beaumaris, Brecon, Publican. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Brown, Market chambers, Brynmawr

Davis, Richard, Bishopsgate, Bristol, Commission Agent. Nov 30 at 12 at offices of Moore, Nicholas st, Bristol

Day, Edwin Henry, Newport, Mon, Butcher. Dec 2 at 12 at offices of Farr and Wade, Dock st, Newport

Densley, William, Northgate, Somerset, Baker. Dec 3 at 2 at offices of the Bristol and West of England Merchants' Association. Salmon, Bristol

Dixon, John, Sheffield, File Manufacturer. Nov 23 at 12 at offices of Pierson, Queen st, Sheffield

Doe, Thomas, Camberwell New rd, no business. Nov 29 at 3 at Trinity sq, Southwark

Elliott, Edward, Liverpool, Horse Dealer. Nov 20 at 11 at offices of Fowler, Cable st, Liverpool

Ellis, John, Liverpool, Veterinary Surgeon. Dec 4 at 3 at offices of Gibson and Co, South John st, Liverpool. Foster and Son, Liverpool, Edwards, John Edward, Liaison grove, Assistant to a Silk Agent. Dec 28 at 3 at 37, Bedford row, Marshall

Everton, John, Leicester, Painter. Dec 6 at 3 at offices of Wright and Hincks, Belvoir st, Leicester

Ferry, George, Bedlington, Northumberland, Draper's Assistant. Nov 23 at 11.30 at offices of Bush, St Nicholas buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Fitzburgh, Samuel, Coalville, Leicester, Builder. Dec 2 at 12 at offices of Harvey, Selbourne buildings, Millstone lane, Leicester. Preston, Hinckley

Fletcher, Frederic William, and William Seymour Selby Lowndes, Great George st, Westminster, Engineers. Nov 29 at 3 at the Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's inn fields. Herbert and Kent, Gracechurch st

Ford, Thomas Paul, Great Yarmouth, Painter. Dec 6 at 11 at offices of Stone, Jus, Regent st, Great Yarmouth

Forrest, James Parkinson, Blackburn, Cotton Spinner. Dec 4 at 4 at the Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn. Robinson and Son, Blackburn

Foster, Charles Croydon, Shepherd, Greaser. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Birrell, Fig Tree lane, Sheffield

French, Alfred, Over Wallop, Hants, Butcher. Nov 27 at 11 at the Grosvenor Hotel, Stockbridge, Shatto, Southampton

Friend, Robert, Wenhamston, Suffolk, Farmer. Dec 6 at 1 at the Angel Hotel, Haleworth. Pollard, Ipswich

Gibank, John, Raskelf, York, Farmer. Dec 3 at 2 at offices of James, Lendal, York

Graham, Thomas, Leeds, Tailor. Dec 2 at 3 at the Black Lion Hotel, Mill hill, Leeds

Griffiths, John, Blackwells, Aberavon, Bearhouse Keeper. Nov 28 at 3 at offices Tenant an Jones, Abergavon

Haley, John, Batley Carr, York, Waste Dealer. Dec 3 at 10.30 at offices of Ridgway and Ridgway, Union st, Dewsbury

Hallam, Renben, Sheffield, File Manufacturer. Dec 2 at 11 at offices of Mellor, Queen st, Sheffield

Hancock, James, Ipswich, Fruiterer. Dec 2 at 2 at offices of Mills, Elm st, Ipswich

Hardinge, Henry David, and George Kettsell, Heckmondwike, York, General House Furnisher. Nov 29 at 3 at the Scarborough Hotel, Dewsbury. Singleton, Bradford

Hargreaves, Richard, Liverpool, Licensed Victualler. Dec 4 at 12 at offices of Ety, Lord st, Liverpool

Harris, Thomas Henry George, Saton, Surrey, Dairyman. Nov 26 at 3 at offices of Bradford and Hare, Old Broad st, London

Hart, Benjamin, Lye, Worcester, and Daniel Chance, Stourbridge, Chartermaster. Nov 29 at 2.30 at offices of Homer, High st, Brierley hill

Harward, Matthew, Marcliffe, Warwick, Farmer. Nov 27 at 11 at offices of New and Co, Bridge st, Evesham

Haslam, Joseph, St Helen's, Lancashire, Licensed Victualler. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Massey, Hardshaw st, St Helen's

Hayes, William, Cutthorpe, Derby, Provision Dealer. Dec 6 at 3 at offices of Gee, High st, Chesterfield

Hoold, Joshua, Leeds, Marine Store Dealer. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Fullan, Bond st, Leeds

Henley, Alexander James, Derby, Silk Throwster. Dec 5 at 3 at offices of Moody, Corn Market, Derby

Hewett, Eric John William, Merton rd, Hampton. Nov 29 at 12 at offices of Taylor and Co, Great James st, Bedford row

Hodgkins, Mary, Wolverhampton, Brass Cock Manufacturer. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Willcock, Queen's chambers, North st, Wolverhampton

Hogben, Thomas, Sheerness, Licensed Victualler. Nov 28 at 3 at the Bull Hotel, Sittingbourne. Shakespeare, Chancery lane

Hogg, Thomas, Sainsbury, Sunbury, Builder. Dec 3 at 11 at 3, Tavistock st, Strand. Jenkins

Holland, Herbert, Tunstall, Beerseller. Dec 4 at 3 at offices of Alecock, Market st, Tunstall

Hough, Robert John, Dewsbury, Contractor. Dec 2 at 2.30 at offices of Carter, Union st, Dewsbury

Hoult, Edward, Whittlestone, Draper. Dec 3 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st, Sankey and Co, Canterbury

Hudson, John da Cari, Leamington, Draper. Nov 27 at 2 at 145, Cheapside. Smith and Co, Bread st, Cheapside

Hunt, Thomas, Winsor green, no, Birmingham, Fruiterer. Nov 29 at 15 at offices of East, Temple st, Birmingham

Hutchinson, James Arthur, Lawrence lane, Lace Agent. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Foreman and Co, Gresham st, Cooper, Chancery lane

Hyde, John Abel, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, Builders' Merchant. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Newton, Bank chambers, Market place, St. Ekperton

Jackson, William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Metal Broker. Dec 2 at 2 at offices of Joel, Newcastle st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Jones, John Thomas, Milford Haven, Pembroke, Chemist. Nov 29 at 3 at the Swan Hotel, Haverfordwest. Parry, Clement's inn, Strand

Kaufman, Levy, West Hartlepool, Furniture Dealer. Dec 2 at 11 at offices of Teale, Albert rd, Middlesbrough

Knight, George Charles, Frederick Johnson Knight, and Henry Darley Hill, Philip Lane, Merchants. Dec 4 at 3 at offices of Cooper and Co, George st, Mansion houses, Holborn and Co, Minories lane

Latté, William, Chapel st, Edgeware rd, Dealer in Pictures. Dec 7 at 1 at offices of Sampson, Marylebone rd

Leach, James, Rochdale, Cabinet Maker. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Standing, King st, Rochdale

Lee, Charles, Castleford, York, Joiner. Dec 3 at 3 at the Commercial Hotel, Albion st, Leeds. Kaberry, Painter

Leek, George Henry, Nottingham, Plumber. Dec 4 at 12 at offices of Brittle, St Peter's chambers, St Peter's gate, Nottingham

Lens, William, Bradford, Grocer. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Lambert, Princess st., Manchester  
 Loftwic, Christiania, Malmesbury rd, Bow, Chessemonger. Nov 23 at 1 at 4, Arthur st east, May and Co, Adelaide place, London bridge  
 Lewis, Thomas Howell, Blaenavon, Monmouth, Grocer. Dec 4 at 12 at offices of Hodgens, Tiverton place, Abergavenny  
 Lewis, William, Cardiff, Grocer. Nov 28 at 12.30 at offices of Morgan and Scott, High st, Cardiff  
 Lodge, Jabez, Normanton, Shopkeeper. Nov 29 at 11 at offices of Lake, Son, Higate, Wakefield  
 Lythgoe, Thomas William, Heywood, Lancashire, Lath Maker. Dec 9 at 3 at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral yard, Manchester. Sims, Manchester  
 Marcus, Samuel, South Shields, Wholesale Slipper Manufacturer. Dec 6 at 12 at offices of Wawn, Barrington st, South Shields  
 Marsden, John, Thornhill, York, Mineral Water Manufacturer. Nov 29 at 11 at the Scarborough Hotel, Dewsbury. Sykes, Heckmondwike  
 Marsden, John, sen, and John Marsden, jun, Lilbourne, Northampton, Farmers. Nov 23 at 3 at the George Hotel, Rugby. Gledhill, Rugby  
 Maynell, James Harris, Dalzell rd, Brixton, out of business. Dec 12 at 3 at 269, High Holborn. Louis and Lewis, Ely place Holborn  
 Mead, Arthur, Oakley rd, Weststone, Grocer. Dec 2 at 3 at 4, Arthur st, East, Ains, Eastcheap  
 Melling, Arthur, Ashton, Lancashire, Joiner. Dec 4 at 3 at offices of Blackhurst, Preston  
 Mills, Albert, Heywood, Lancashire, Joiner. Dec 5 at 3 at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral gates, Manchester. Lawton, Manchester  
 Mills, Henry Broome, Lordship terrace, Battersea rise, Engineer's Agent. Dec 2 at 2 at offices of Carter and Clay, Queen st, Cheap-side. Tiddeman  
 Muskett, Frederick Thomas, Deptford, Kent, Dealer in China. Dec 5 at 3 at offices of Taylor and Jaques, South st, Finsbury sq  
 Newcombe, Thomas, Birmingham, Baker. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Duke, Temple row, Birmingham  
 Nicks, Edwin, Turk's terrace, Battersea, Grocer. Nov 25 at 1 at 4, Arthur st East. May and Co, Adelaide place, London Bridge  
 Ott, William Alexander, Dunstable, Straw Hat Manufacturer. Nov 23 at 3 at the Sugar Loaf Inn, Dunstable. Geausent, Bishopsgate st, without  
 Parkes, Daniel, Tipton, Worcester, Fruiterer. Dec 5 at 3 at offices of Willcock, Queen's chambers, North st, Wolverhampton  
 Patrick, John, jun, Charlottsville, Surrey, Licensed Victualler. Dec 2 at 2 at the County and Borough Halls, North st, Guildford. White, Guildford  
 Percival, Theodorus Henry, Talbot rd, Baywater, Wine Merchant. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Libbater and Co, Walbrook, in the place of the meeting summoned to be held on the 21st  
 Phipps, Alfred James, Golborne rd, Westbourne park, Watchmaker. Dec 2 at 12 at offices of Sampson, Marylebone rd  
 Pilgrim, James, Hickling, Norfolk, Blacksmith. Nov 30 at 3 at offices of Stanley, Bank Plain, Norwich  
 Plant, Henry Lively, Birmingham, Grocer. Dec 6 at 3 at offices of Rowlands and Bagnall, Colmore row, Birmingham  
 Pratt, John, Oxford, Baker's Manager. Dec 7 at 11.30 at the Mitre Hotel, High st, Oxford. Mallam, Oxford  
 Pratt, Richard Anthony, Lopus st, Plumico, Corn Chandler. Nov 28 at 12 at offices of Izard and Betts, Eastcheap. May and Co, Batten Price, Marsha, Bury, Lancashire, Miller. Dec 2 at 3 at 101, King st, Manchester. Grundy and Co  
 Richards, Thomas Richard, Bridgwater, Coal Merchant. Dec 2 at 11 at offices of Boulting, York Buildings, Bridgwater  
 Roberts, Thomas, East Todrington, Lincoln, Farmer. Dec 2 at 12 at offices of Tweed and Stephen, Saltergate, Lincoln  
 Robinson, Anthony, Birmingham, Tool Forger. Dec 3 at 3 at offices of Jacques, Cherry st, Birmingham  
 Rose, Charles, Plymouth, Fruiterer. Dec 2 at 10.30 at offices of Curteis, St George's Hall, East Stonehouse  
 Russell, Richard, Barrow-in-Furness, Earthenware Dealer. Dec 3 at 11 at 17, Strand, Barrow-in-Furness. Taylor, Barrow-in-Furness  
 Savage, Edward, Landinan, Montgomery, Lime Dealer. Dec 4 at 12 at offices of Jones, Severn st, Welshpool  
 Shepherd, Robert, East Budleigh, Devon, Bread Baker. Nov 30 at 10 at offices of Southcott, Post Office st, Bedford circus, Exeter. Adams, Exmouth  
 Sly, Edwin, Honiton, Devon, Carpenter. Nov 30 at 11 at offices of Fryer, Gandy st, Exeter  
 Smart, John George, Lonsdale, Aston-ux-Birmingham, Manager. Nov 29 at 10.30 at offices of Rivers, Paradise st, Birmingham  
 Smith, George, Birmingham, Fishmonger. Dec 2 at 11 at offices of Parr, Colmore row, Birmingham  
 Smith, George Enoch, Lonsdale, Warwick, Commission Agent. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Flitter, Bennett's hill, Birmingham  
 Smith, Michael, and Jonathan Edward Smith, Leicester, Butchers. Dec 2 at 12 at offices of Fowler and Co, Great Friars chambers, Friar Lane, Leicester  
 Spalding, Elizabeth, Birmingham, Greengrocer. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Parry, Bennett's hill, Birmingham  
 Scott, Ann, Brigstock, Leeds, Basket Maker. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Simpson and Burrell, Albion st, Leeds  
 Thomas, David Williams, Llanidloes, Carmarthenshire, Grocer. Dec 3 at 12 at the Grand Hotel, Bristol. Home, Llanidloes  
 Thompson, Eliza, New Clee, Lincoln, Jeweller. Dec 6 at 3 at offices of Watts, Cleethorpe rd, Great Grimsby  
 Tullis, James Alexander, Blackburn, Contractor. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Backhouse, St John's place, Blackburn  
 Vandyke, Albert Dredges, Eglin crescent, Netting hill, Author. Dec 3 at 1 at offices of Montagu and Co, Gray's inn eq  
 Wade, Edward, Blackfriars rd, Baker. Dec 11 at 3 at offices of Young and Thompson, Great James st, Bedford row  
 Wainwright, William, Dewsbury, Furniture Dealer. Dec 2 at 2.30 at offices of Carter, Union st, Dewsbury. Watts and Son, Dewsbury  
 Wanless, Henry, Canrobert st, Bethnal Green rd, Trimming Manufacturer. Dec 6 at 3 at offices of Lewis, Chancery lane. May  
 West, John, High st Marylebone, Chessemonger. Dec 5 at 3 at offices of Cooper and Cass, Portman st, Portman sq

Well, John, Ferris rd, Peckham Rye, Builder. Nov 27 at 3 at offices of Rubinette, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn  
 Whitaker, Frederick, Halifax, Commission Agent. Nov 28 at 3 at offices of Jubb, Harrison rd, Halifax  
 Whitaker, Thomas, Deansgate, Manchester, Packing Material Dealer. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Sampson, King st, Manchester  
 Wicks, Edward Joseph, Somerton terrace, Tottenham, Lighterman. Dec 2 at 2 at the Angel Hotel, Edmonton. Baker and Co, Lincoln's Inn fields  
 Williams, George, Cheshire, Draper. Dec 2 at 3 at offices of Heath and Son, Swan st, Manchester  
 Winterbottom, James, Chadderton, Lancashire, Mechanic. Dec 6 at 1 at the Black Swan Hotel, Yorkshire st, Oldham. Clemmer, Manchester  
 Withers, Samuel Minter, Y rk rd, Wandsworth, Grocer. Nov 29 at 3 at offices of Coxwell, Martin's lane, Cannon st

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